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VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 404.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### A MONSTER EVIL GRAPPLED WITH.

THE session of Parliament now expiring will be memorable not only for the character of what may be termed the current legislation which it has produced, but for the unexpected and successful assaults which have been made on evils of the most tenacious vitality. The levying of legacy duty on real property, the entire repeal of the soap and advertisement taxes, the remodelling of the Custom House code, and the establishment of a new cab-régime, are very satisfactory instalments of demands long made, but not expected to be soon enforced. These would have been pretty well for a single session, but even these do not exhaust the list of achievements by which the new Parliament has already distinguished itself.

The Charitable Trusts Bill, now about to become law, will probably be regarded by veteran politicians and thoughtful philanthropists as the most valuable piece of legislation to which her Majesty has ever given her assent. The unanimity with which it has passed through both Houses has, indeed, deprived it of the *éclat* attending meaner but more debated measures, so that it is only on a review of the vast interests which it will affect, and of the long series of efforts of which it is the consummation, that one has a due sense of the value of what the nation has now secured.

We have no eulogies to lavish on charitable or religious endowments in the abstract, and could dilate at length on the grievous mischiefs which even well-intentioned donors have frequently inflicted on society by their ill-judged and short-sighted beneficence. But the enormous extent of those actually existing makes the administration of them matter for serious public concern. When it is ascertained that there are in England and Wales nearly 29,000 of these Trusts, having an income of £1,209,395, derived from, among other sources, more than 442,000 freehold acres, their potency for good or evil on a large scale cannot be concealed. A plentiful crop of abuses may be looked for in so extensive and rich a field, and individual experience—to say nothing of the investigations of Charity Commissioners—has sufficed to show that malversation and wastefulness have characterised the expenditure of charitable trust property; the liberality of the dead being made an instrument for the corruption and the oppression of the living. Even where trusts have been executed in a spirit of rigid integrity, they have been rendered comparatively useless, and have proved obstructive to all improvement, from the necessity for a close

observance of absurd and antiquated rules, perpetuated by mouldering parchments, symbolical of the effete ideas of a bygone age. It is true that the Court of Chancery has, theoretically, afforded the means for partially correcting the grosser evils of the system, but whilst few charitable estates have been dragged within its yawning portals without paying an enormous price for escape, the smallness of the greater number of Charities—there being above 13,000 having an income of less than £5—has effectually fenced them off from the interference of a Court of Law.

Yet upwards of seventy years have elapsed since initial efforts were put forth to grapple with the difficulties of the case, and it is only now, in the year of grace and enlightenment 1853, after the breaking down of several bills, and a computed expenditure of half a million of money in preliminary inquiries, that there is provided legislative machinery, allowed on all hands to be calculated to work well for the public interests.

Briefly described, the leading provisions of the Charitable Trusts Bill are these:—The Crown will appoint four Commissioners, a Secretary, and two Inspectors. The Board thus formed are authorized to inquire into all charities in England and Wales, "the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto." They may require from the trustees of such charities whatever accounts and information they may deem needful, and their inspectors may examine trustees and other parties on oath. They may entertain applications for their opinion or advice relative to the disposition of funds, or for the settlement of disputes. No legal proceedings respecting any charity can be taken without previous notice to this Board, who may commence such proceedings without such notice, and at their own instance. Building leases may be granted, mines wrought, and improvements made at their discretion, and money be raised on mortgage, and lands sold and exchanged for the purpose. They may also authorize the removal of schoolmasters and mistresses and other officers. Where the incomes of charities exceed £30, the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellors sitting at chambers will have the same jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery, and with less of technical formality. In the case of charities of smaller amount, the District Courts of Bankruptcy and the County Courts will have jurisdiction, subject, however, to a reconsideration of their decisions at the instance of the Board, or to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. An annual report of the Board's proceedings is to be laid before Parliament, and all trustees are to deliver accounts to the clerks of County Courts, Clerks of the Peace, and to the Board.

Such are the most prominent features of what cannot but prove a decisive scheme. Some of its provisions are certainly rigorous, and the operation of them will require to be closely watched lest in ridding ourselves of one class of evils we should be creating others. But only large discretionary powers will suffice to meet the exigencies of the case, and if they are regarded as experimental, it will be easy to cure defects as they become visible.

Perhaps the only portion of the Bill which requires apology is the clause exempting certain bodies from its operation. These are,—the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London, with the Colleges in the first three—Dissenting chapels—Roman Catholic charities

(for two years)—the Queen Anne's Bounty Commissioners—the British Museum—societies sustained wholly by voluntary contributions, and any bookselling business connected therewith.

We confess that we should have been glad if a dead set had been made against all exemptions, rather than attempts made to swell the number. But apart from this feeling, we think the friends of the University of London have ground of complaint against the Government for a breach of faith in the matter. When the Bill was in the Lords, Lord Aberdeen, who had been memorialized on the subject, consented to place the Colleges of the University upon the same footing as those of the other Universities, but Lord John Russell, in the Commons, upset this arrangement, and, without notice to the Colleges, brought them under the Bill.

The Colleges asked, not for exemption, but for equality with the Church Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, either by the inclusion or the exemption of the whole. But Lord John would not hear of this, and chose to run the risk of a defeat on the point; 64 of his own supporters voting against him, and his majority being made up of Tory allies.

The friends of the University may congratulate themselves on having at least manfully asserted their claim to enjoy what was expressly guaranteed them at its foundation—"equality in all respects with the ancient Universities;" and as they have no reason to dread inquiry into the affairs of their respective institutions, while they have vindicated their principles, they will have received no practical damage.

### A TALE OF TITHES.

Under the above head, the *Times* draws attention to a remarkable case illustrative of the abuses of a system which it is one of the objects of Lord Blandford's bill for the better management of Church property to get rid of, the hero of which is the Right Rev. Dr. Maltby, now Bishop of Durham, but at the period to which the "Tale" refers a canon residentiary of Lincoln. It is thus told:—

The cathedrals of the old foundation, as they are called—i.e., those founded before Henry VIII.—are composed of a dean and certain canons residentiary. Besides these latter there are also connected with them various other prebendaries, not residentiary, and who (also say the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) "are not required to keep any residence, nor to perform any other duty except that of preaching one or two sermons in each year." Of this class is the canonry of Leighton Buzzard, or Beaudesert, in Lincoln Cathedral, to which, in 1794, the then bishop nominated Dr. Maltby, the tutor of his youthful sons, the brothers Pretymann. Its endowment consisted of the great tithes of the township of Leighton and four adjacent hamlets, lately commuted for nearly £1,800 a-year; the duty—nothing, except preaching once or twice a-year in the cathedral, either in person or by deputy. Probably Dr. Maltby found the tithes let on leases, and, as a young man, calculated it would be worth his while not to renew by granting fresh terms and putting in new lives. At any rate, we learn from a document before us that, in 1810, "the leases of the prebendal tithes were about to expire," so that, had Dr. Maltby been so disposed, he might then have secured for himself and his successors a regular annual income from them. But very different was his expedient. He did not mean to be Canon of Leighton all his life; and so he advertised "for sale, at the Auction Mart, near the Bank, the valuable great tithes of the township and four adjacent hamlets, arising from 7,479 acres, 3 roods, and 39 poles, more or less" subject to the reserved rents of £26 for himself and £12 for the vicar. Indifference to his own interest, and consideration for his successors are qualities not prominent in Dr. Maltby's old age, nor do they seem to have distinguished his youth. Not only did he sell in the dearest market and to the best bidder, but he made his commodity as tempting as possible by offering the tithes, not even for twenty-one years, renewable every seven, but for the best three lives the purchaser could select. The effect, of course, was to alienate them from the neighbourhood, and convert them from ecclesiastical purposes so long as only one of those lives survived, and to put the consideration for anticipating their proceeds—it may be for fifty or sixty years—into the pocket of



that humble member of the House of Lords who, now Bishop of Durham, expected so much difficulty in living, even in his moderate and episcopal humility, on £8,000 a year. But what was the purchase-money? We cannot say for certain, nor do we suppose that the bishop, though a trustee for the Church, will tell us. However, if these tithes were worth then what they are now, the price, at eighteen years' purchase, would amount to what we are informed it was—viz., about £32,000. Again, there are prebendal glebe lands also at Leighton, worth £150 a year, and these are said to have become, for three lives, the property of one Edward Harvey Maltby. How this is we do not presume to speculate, having lately been taught that we must "not lightly attribute unworthy motives to any one, and least of all to those placed in the situation of a bishop." Nevertheless there are, as we know, some respectable persons who do hint at the questionable disposal of other property belonging to the canonry, and of money received for dilapidations, which, however, we need not now dwell upon. Our object is to show by a flagrant example what has become of funds which should have been applied to religious purposes, and our task is not complete till we have also shown the consequences to those who, as labourers not unworthy of their hire, had a moral, if not a legal, claim upon them. Chiefly, then, the "poor vicar of Leighton," with a population of 6,000, has only £65 odd from its vicarial tithes, his income being made up to £200 only by Parliamentary grant and other benefactions. Its four hamlets, too, have only about £80 a-year among them in the shape of tithes for their perpetual curates, their miserable stipends of £100 each being eked out by fees and annuities from "charity and townland estates." But this is not all. In the same year in which the tithes were sold, the spiritual provision for Leighton and one of its hamlets were so insufficient that a Parliamentary grant of £200 was allotted to each of them; while, from first to last, nearly £4,000 has been granted, from the same source and Queen Anne's Bounty, to make up about £120 each for the incumbents of five districts, with tithes and glebe worth £2,000 a year. Such is our story as regards Dr. Maltby, and it is only fair to add, that he once gave a benefaction of £200 to meet a grant of £300 for one of the districts in question. But our purpose requires a further statement. In 1831 Dr. Maltby was made Bishop of Chichester, and retired from Leighton a richer, if not a better man than he entered it. Of course he had a successor—the Rev. James Morton—"to preach once or twice a year" and make what he could out of what was left for him. Probably he, too, has received fines for granting leases in twenty-two years; and this we do know from that matter-of-fact depository, the *London Gazette*, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately paid him £3,250 for his remaining interest in the canonry, with the stipulation that he has granted no renewal since last February, and the consequent presumption that in that month he did receive "something additional." This, then, is the history we had to narrate in illustration of the necessity of some enactment to prevent the wasteful anticipation of Church funds by existing incumbents, and to secure a due provision for the religious wants of those places where they arise."

#### THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.

It is very generally believed that the projected meeting of another synod at Thurles, on the summons of the Apostolic Delegate, is intended for the passing of a decree forbidding the faithful in the province of Munster from giving any countenance or support to the National system of education. At present the interdict is limited to the province of Leinster, but as Dr. Cullen is not the man to do things by halves, it is probable that synods will also be held in the other two provinces as soon as practicable, in order to complete the good work he has taken in hand. Meanwhile, it is every day becoming more apparent (remarks the *Times* Dublin correspondent) that the system, if it is to be preserved at all, must undergo a thorough reform, and, however disagreeable the alternative, there seems to be no course left but the secularization of the Government plan, "due opportunity being afforded for separate religious exercise." Apropos of this new "Irish difficulty," the Rev. Dr. Edward Hincks, rector of Killyleagh, in the county of Down, has addressed a long but extremely able letter to the Dean of Clonfert, assigning his reasons for refusing to affix his signature to a petition about to be presented to the Legislature from the Protestant supporters of the National system.

The *Evening Post*, in a long review of the *pros* and *cons* of the education quarrel, contains a singular statement, which, it says, proves that the resignation of Archbishop Whately has been the result of an organized opposition to the National system, long contrived, which the recent secessions from the board were intended to carry out with due effect:—

There has been for several years a National school at Stillorgan, held in a wooden building at Redesdale, the demesne attached to the residence of Dr. Whately in that locality. Until the visit to this city, about 12 months since, of some of those Italian renegades, who had then excited such a *furor* among the very sanctimonious and Popery-hating portion of our population, this school at Stillorgan had been conducted under the auspices of Mrs. Whately in a most creditable and impartial manner. Some Protestants, and many Roman Catholic children, regularly attended—the rules of the board had been faithfully carried out, and all was conducted in peace and harmony. But with the advent of the Italian preachers a new light dawned upon Redesdale: suddenly all was changed—efforts were made to introduce a new system of religious instruction for the Catholic children; and the parish priest, the Rev. Dr. Fnnis, although one of the most moderate and forbearing of men, was constrained by a solemn sense of duty to interfere for the protection of the children of his communion. A correspondence with Archbishop Whately ensued; and, although matters had not been entirely or satisfactorily adjusted, yet there was such a suspension of overt acts of hostility that the business of the school proceeded. However, soon after the recent withdrawal of Archbishop Whately from the National Board, the warfare recommenced in a still more vigorous and determined fashion than before; and on Thursday last war was openly declared by Mrs. Whately. It has never been

our habit to introduce the name of a lady in commentaries upon public topics; but, in this instance, we sincerely regret that we are left without an alternative. On that day Mrs. Whately visited the school, expressed strong disapproval of the disuse of the *Scripture Lessons* as a reading-book for combined instruction for Roman Catholics and Protestants, notified to the Roman Catholic schoolmistress her dismissal, directed a person who attended for the purpose with a paint pot, to erase the words "National School" from a board placed in front of the building, and declared her fixed resolution that the *Scripture Lessons* should be read by all the children in attendance. This simple statement of facts will, perhaps, serve to explain the circumstances—heretofore by many considered inexplicable—of the termination by Archbishop Whately of his connexion with the National Board. The mask has now been entirely cast aside, and proselytism is openly and unblushingly avowed.

It is stated that Archbishop Whately is preparing his explanation of the reasons which led to his withdrawal from the board, and that, in a day or two, probably, the country will be put in authorized possession of all the particulars.

#### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Even our vigilant and pertinacious contemporary, the *Wesleyan Times*, is thus far foiled by Conference jealousy of public enlightenment. The promised independent account of Conference proceedings is not at present forthcoming; and in the *Watchman* we find only three or four sermons given at tedious length, with full particulars of the religious experience of forty young men, who, having "travelled four years," were publicly "received into full connexion," and votes of thanks to all sorts of Conference officials, with other matters of routine, reported with tantalizing minuteness.

The little that has transpired, however, provokes severe comment, and is of sinister omen. Thus, while a man of spotless character (Mr. Southern) is ruthlessly expelled, with every circumstance of ignominy, for criticising the legislation of the Conference, another minister, whose habits of intemperance could no longer be disguised, even by himself, is permitted to resign without one word of censure. Besides three junior ministers, who have resigned from dislike of the prevailing policy of their brethren, two, if not more, of maturer years, have also withdrawn, from avowed preference for the principles of congregational independence. It further appears, that, from the circumstances of the Connexion, it has not been deemed prudent to accept, one only excepted, any of the numerous candidates recommended by the district meetings to be taken on trial for the ministry. When the number of members in society comes to be declared, it is expected that that also will afford melancholy illustration of the working of high Conference principles.

With regard to the case of Mr. Walton, we observe that the *Watchman* denies that he has been "threatened with either expulsion, or degradation, or anything of the sort." He has only been "very powerfully reasoned with, and very affectionately entreated." That the affectionate entreaty would strongly savour of compulsion, we may not uncharitably imagine; since we hear, that even Dr. Dixon, who, according to the *Wesleyan Times*, "has declared, that the Clique would crush the Almighty were he not Omnipotent, and would expel Christ Jesus if he were now upon earth, united with others, in requiring that Mr. Walton should withdraw his name from those of his honourable colleagues, Messrs. James and Taylor." Before answering to this requirement, Mr. Walton desired time to weigh the matter; and, of course, his fate depends upon his decision. The Mediation Committee having freed him from his engagement to them, he is at perfect liberty to act according to his best discretion.

The Protest of the Mediation Committee has been acknowledged, since their departure from Bradford, in a formal note.

"The Conference, we (*Wesleyan Times*) understand, is in great haste to conclude, and is making a desperate effort to finish before the delegates assemble. Bradford, we suppose, is becoming too hot to hold them. Wherever they turn their eyes, they are saluted with placards, which, like ghosts of "the late agitation," throw them into fits. Then there comes the great West Riding gathering of Reformers, in the Cloth Hall-yard, at Leeds; the bare apprehension of which is enough to fill them with horror."

TABLE TURNING EXTRAORDINARY.—(From a correspondent at Gravesend.)—A vestry of this parish was summoned on Thursday last, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing a vestry clerk and making a rate for repairing the parish church. On the last occasion of making a church-rate, the notices were issued for twelve o'clock at noon, and as soon as the clock had struck, business was commenced, contrary to the usual custom, which is, half an hour after stated time. On Thursday, therefore, at ten minutes after six, three Noncons, finding themselves in entire possession of the board-room, voted one of their number (the Rev. E. S. Pryce) into the chair, which done, Mr. Purcell moved, and Mr. Smith seconded, "That this vestry do now adjourn," which motion, upon being put to the meeting, was of course carried unanimously. On the appearance of the vestry clerk, a little before half-past six, a copy of the minutes was handed to him, and the vestry walked home. Presently the churchwardens entered, and found, much to their chagrin, that for once the tables were turned, and the law was against them. At the present time there are forty-five notices of summons issued in this town for church-rates, several of which will be of no avail, the parties choosing seizure rather than pay.

### Religious and Educational Intelligence.

#### THE IRISH EVANGELICAL MISSION.

##### RIOTING AT LIMERICK.

In pursuance of a resolution, with which our readers are already acquainted, about sixty ministers assembled, on Friday, the 29th ult., at the office of the Evangelical Alliance, Sackville-street, Dublin. A devotional meeting was held, in which the Rev. Drs. McFarlane, W. Scott, and Arwick, took part. Dr. Steane detailed the circumstances under which the Mission had originated, and offered some suggestions as to the mode of carrying out the object contemplated. The names of the ministers present were then called; and a copy of a hand-book and journal, drawn up by Rev. J. Jordan, Vicar of Enstone, having been presented to each, arrangements were made for allocating the brethren in the several districts in which the Mission is to be conducted. In the evening, at seven o'clock, the rooms of the Evangelical Alliance were thrown open for tea, when they were crowded with ministers and friends, for the purpose of giving an Irish welcome to the members of the Mission.

A correspondent of *Saunders's News Letter* (Dublin paper) informs us of the reception given to the missionaries at Limerick; to which city Messrs. Adey (Baptist), Arnold (Independent), Dickenson (Moravian), Lewis, Henderson, and Sinclair (Free Church and United Presbyterians), had been assigned.

Limerick, Tuesday, August 2.

On Sunday night this city was thrown into such a fearful state of excitement, riot, and disorder, as to give rise to serious apprehensions lest the consequences might result in the shedding of blood, or, still worse, the loss of life. Two of the London Missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Dickenson and Lewis, were the objects of assault and battery. The former reverend gentleman proceeded, between seven and eight o'clock, to the Old Town, near to Baal's-bridge, there ascended a table, and, opening the Bible, proceeded to carry out his evangelizing mission; but, before five minutes elapsed, he was set upon by an infuriate mob, who dragged him from his position, and hurried him along towards the Irish town, threatening each moment to throw him over the battlement of the bridge into the river. At the corner of Clare-street he was knocked down and maltreated; but, notwithstanding, he expressed determined resolve (with unprecedented coolness) not to be diverted from his intended purpose. By this time the excitement had considerably increased, and there could not have been less than 5,000 of the lower classes congregated in the vicinity, while, according as the rumour spread through the lanes and alleys, the numbers considerably augmented from all directions, men, women, and children, yelling, shouting, and vowing vengeance against the "Imp of the Devil." At the market-house, in John's-street, the vendors of "tripe and pudding" rushed forth in demoniac style, with intent to murder the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, who was again knocked down at that point, and would have been trampled under foot, but for the prompt assistance of the police from George's-quay station, under head-constable Joynt, before whose arrival some few respectable and enlightened Roman Catholics, resident in the neighbourhood, had interposed with good effect to save the rev. gentleman from assassination, and lodged him in safety within a house.

While the above was going forward, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, a native of Scotland, upon hearing of the occurrence, immediately proceeded from his lodgings in Catharine-street, to extricate his brother missionary from his perilous position; but upon being recognised by the crowd on Charlotte's-quay, on his way to John's-street, he, too, was violently assailed; and, as if by intuition, a vast assemblage collected, who at once hooted, pelted, and insulted him, though under care of constable Nash, of the city police, whose presence had the effect of preventing those of the ringleaders well known to his keen eye from acting as they would otherwise have done. The reverend gentleman passed safely through Rutland and Patrick-streets, but on nearing Cruise's hotel, the crowds increased to 10,000 persons, and the entire of the city police force, under Major Caldwell, county inspector, had to turn out from William-street barracks for duty. Stones were again hurled at the Rev. Mr. Lewis, who fortunately escaped serious injury, though his hat was three times knocked off, and his umbrella broken, while warding off the missiles flung at him.

Sub constable Wilson arrested a woman named Sarah Neill, whom he saw strike the Rev. Mr. Lewis. The Rev. Mr. Darrac, Roman Catholic curate of St. Michael's, used his influence to suppress the angry passions of the populace, in which he was assisted by respectable parties then present.

"So the matter ended for that night," continues the writer; and proceeds to give an account of an investigation next morning before the magistrate:—

After calling on the case, the magistrate directed the policeman (Wilson) to be sworn, and he deposed to the unprecedented excitement which prevailed—the stone throwing, and narrow escape the Rev. Mr. Lewis had from being murdered. He identified the female as having struck the rev. gentleman with a stone in the back.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. O'Donnell, who appeared for the defence.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis was next sworn. He stated he was from Scotland, and described the nature of the attack upon him, without any provocation, not having preached in the streets, but merely went out to seek after his friend, who he had heard was in danger; he added, he did not wish to have the female punished, as she was induced to act as she did, owing to the excitement which prevailed.

The young man arrested was next put forward, but Constable Nash only proved that he saw the clergyman's umbrella in the prisoner's hand.

Mr. O'Donnell: Whether the Bench consider the assault by the female proved or not, I feel bound to say that the circumstances of the case would almost justify the conduct of the populace upon this occasion; and I must protest against the system thus organized to disturb the public peace. They say, they come to evangelize the benighted Irish; but I would recommend them to turn their attention to the state of things existing at home.



Rev. Mr. Lewis (warmly): If you were in Scotland you would not be hindered from speaking a word—we want nothing but what we would get in Scotland.

Mr. O'Donnell: Yes, when you turned the Sisters of Mercy out of Glasgow.

Rev. Mr. Lewis: You want to browbeat the magistrates by your talk.

Bench: Your observation is quite improper. Mr. O'Donnell is professionally engaged to defend a client, and God forbid that in this country a man should be debarred the liberty of speech.

The Bench then inquired if there was any one in Court to depose that the proceedings which took place were calculated to lead to a breach of the peace.

Mr. O'Donnell called Mr. Patrick A. Verlin, of Broad-street, who swore that, if the gentleman he saw had not persisted in preaching in the streets, there would not have been any disturbance.

Bench: Can the police give us any information as to the public peace being endangered?

Major Caldwell, county inspector, replied he could. As regards the nature of his business, with that (said he) I have nothing to do; but I am sure, if the proceeding is repeated, there will be great danger to the peace of the city. I seldom witnessed such excitement in a mob as that which was exhibited last night; and were it not that these gentlemen were taken under the protection of the police, they would, in all probability, have been killed. The police found great difficulty in bringing them through the streets, and I had to turn out all the men in barrack to suppress the disturbance. I remained with them on duty for near two hours; and, should a recurrence take place, it would require far more than the city police force to put it down.

Mr. Cullen asked the Bench if there was not a law for the suppression of mobs.

Bench: There is a law to prevent any proceeding calculated to disturb the peace.

Mayor: We have now heard enough to guide the Bench in the course they will pursue; and if those gentlemen confer with us in the Grand Jury-room, we will tell them our opinion as regards the course they ought to pursue. There is no evidence against the man brought up by Nash, but, as regards the female, an assault is proved. Let her be bound in her own recognizance to appear here on Friday for judgment.

The magistrates withdrew to the Grand Jury-room, where, we understand, it was represented to the magistrates, that they ought not, nor could not, with safety to their lives, preach in the open streets; that, as the population is chiefly Catholic, their doing so would be offensive to the members of that persuasion. Religious discord would spring up, and lead to bad consequences.

The rev. gentlemen at once submitted to the opinion of the magistrates, promised to adhere to their advice, and intimated they would make arrangements for preaching within doors.

The Rev. W. N. Lupton, Resident Preacher of the Wesley Chapel, George-street, was in court, and informed the magistrates that he had been twice struck with stones in the street by the mob, when proceeding the same evening to the house of Mr. Wm. Cochrane, George-street, though not having had any connexion with the gentlemen in question; and that, from what he witnessed, he would not wish to give the use of his house of worship to the rev. gentleman from London.

The matter then dropped, and the clergymen left the court.

The Rev. Mr. Adey, in a letter to the *British Banner*, ascribes his own escape from ill-usage to the circumstance of his "wearing an Albert-tie," so that he was taken for a simple English gentleman. He adds:—"Life is unsafe in Limerick; and the Protestant resident ministers have been grossly insulted this day in the streets."

A letter from Mallow, county Cork, states that the brethren had been attacked in the Killarney district, but in Mallow itself they had succeeded well:—

The priests are almost frantic. In this town (Mallow, county Cork) we were denounced from the altar. There are some noble-hearted friends here, however. We preached twice in the Wesleyan and Presbyterian Chapel, and twice in the principal street on Sabbath. The Roman Catholics created a little disturbance; but, on the whole, we succeeded well. One Roman Catholic woman, who was most violent in her opposition in the street, actually came to the Wesleyan chapel and heard me in the evening. This evening I preached in the market-place of a town about five miles distant, where they had never had open-air preaching before. The Roman Catholics were amazed; and, to a considerable extent, attentive. The constabulary are not sufficient for our protection.

Arrived in Waterford, the ministers held a conference amongst themselves, and concluded on the following address, which was placarded and distributed extensively as handbills:—

#### LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

Men of Waterford,—We came to this country to try to do good—to help Ireland out of its miseries. We came furnished with the gospel of God's love, the world's great want, and the only effectual cure of all our ills. We came without fee or reward, and at considerable sacrifice, and we expected, at least, that Irishmen would have the courage and fairness to hear us. We are not afraid of hearing what anybody has to say to us, for we are strong in the confidence of the truth we proclaim. Although controversy is by no means the object of our visit, we are not afraid of any questions or replies that anyone may choose to make to our statements.

Little did the friends of freedom imagine, when contending for the political emancipation of the Roman Catholics, that they were placing power in the hands of those who would fetter their own liberties, and would not act upon the Christian principle of doing unto others as they wish others to do unto them.

Is not this, long-oppressed Irishmen—to say nothing of its unhandsoneness and ingratitude—playing into the hands of your foes, and giving them a fresh argument that the Roman Catholics are not to be entrusted with political power, as they cannot exercise it but to the prejudice of human rights? We entreat you to consider the construction which Great Britain and the world will put upon your conduct, and to clear yourselves from the stain which, by the proceedings of last night, you have contracted; we hope to afford you the opportunity of

retrieving your character, and, in the event of this, we invite you to give us a fair and candid hearing.

It is not our intention to attack, denounce, and abuse yourselves or your religion, but we simply wish to speak words of comfort and kindness.

#### THE ENGLISH MINISTERS.

Waterford, August 3.

This appeal, however, was made in vain. An attempt on the following evening to carry out the objects of the mission was wholly unsuccessful, and after a disgraceful scene of riot and confusion, the rev. gentlemen had to retreat to their lodgings under the guardianship of a body of police. As they passed along the streets they were groaned and hooted at by the mob, but when the strangers retired, "the parochial (Protestant) clergy were treated with respect."

PLYMOUTH.—Our columns recently contained intelligence of the withdrawal of the Rev. T. C. Hine, through circumstances of domestic anxiety, from Plymouth, where he has laboured, with much success, for the establishment of a new Congregational church among the population of that rapidly-extending town. To many of our readers, the following letter of the congregation in reply to Mr. Hine's farewell communication to them, will afford interest, gratifying as it must be to the reverend gentleman himself, and reflecting credit on the understanding and right feeling of the parties from whom it emanates:—

Very dear Sir,—Your letter, bearing date July 20, having been read to us, we beg to tender our sincere thanks for your kind and much-valued communication. We are grateful for the continued interest in our welfare which prompted it, and earnestly trust that we may not be unmoved by its faithful and solemn appeals. We feel that the topics to which you so feelingly call our attention are of the highest importance both to our own personal welfare and to our continued prosperity as a congregation. It is with deep humiliation that we recall our frequent inattention to the wise instructions we so often received from your lips. Having, through the mercy of God, received so much, we readily acknowledge that much is justly required from us, and that our personal improvement, in our devotedness to his service, ought to be great. We are conscious that nothing short of our individual consecration to God can be to you a sufficient acknowledgment of your faithful ministrations: and that only thus can we awaken in your heart a joy comparable with the sorrows and anxieties you have felt on our account. May God grant that this sorrow may be turned into joy, and that very many among us for whom you have often presented the prayer of earnest intercession, may prove your joy and your crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus. We trust, also, that with regard to the future maintenance or the ministry of the word among us, we shall not be found wanting in our duty to our God, to ourselves, and to our families. It is our desire to be directed to the choice of an earnest and active minister: and when, by God's good providence, one suited to this sphere of labour shall appear among us, we trust that we shall all be ready to do our utmost to secure his continuance with us. Your advice and assistance will, at all times, be gladly welcomed. We beg, dear sir, again to express our warmest sympathy with you in the path of continued suffering through which it has been appointed for you to walk; and we pray that the God of all consolation and the Father of all mercies may grant you the plainest tokens of his presence and the richest gifts of his love—that now at length your night of weeping may be followed by the morning of joy. Signed on behalf of the congregation.

Plymouth, August 3, 1853.—To the Rev. T. C. Hine.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—On Monday week, a meeting of Sunday-school teachers connected with the schools of Leeds, was held at East Parade chapel school-rooms, to confer with a deputation from London on behalf of the jubilee of the Sunday-school Union. Edward Baines, Esq., occupied the chair, and in a few appropriate observations, set forth the difference of this country from some continental countries which he had recently visited, in respect of Sunday-schools for instructing the young in religious truths and precepts. Russia and Holland were instanced as containing in their educational arrangements much that is admirable; they have also a few Sunday-schools for the teaching of drawing and other branches of secular instruction, not for religious instruction. Mr. Baines introduced the Rev. Samuel Green as a deputation from the London Sunday-school Union. Mr. Green said, his object was very precise and simple. He had visited other towns in the county and neighbouring counties, to explain the object the Union has in view in this its jubilee year, with considerable success; and he hoped that in Leeds that object would receive corresponding sympathy and support. Mr. Green added, that he should take an opportunity of presenting this invitation personally to such friends as he can obtain access to. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Breach and Oldroyd in support of a resolution of sympathy and concurrence in the object thus presented. These gentlemen bore testimony to the aid which the Union has afforded to schools in this vicinity. Mr. Kingsell, the Secretary of the Union, also stated, that during his tenure of office, about four years, the pecuniary aid derived from the Union in this neighbourhood, chiefly in libraries to poorer schools, had amounted to nearly £50 per annum. The request now presented, therefore, these gentlemen deemed only reasonable; gratitude to the Union, confidence in its judicious proceedings, and desire to help it forward in its useful career, they thought would insure a kind and liberal response.

SECESSION OF A MINISTER IN LEEDS FROM THE WESLEYAN CONNEXION.—An event has occurred this week in the Wesleyan Conference which has produced considerable sensation. We refer to the secession of the Rev. James Collier from the Wesleyan connexion, which was announced in the Conference on Thursday last. Mr. Collier was minister in the First Leeds Circuit, his last station being Scarborough. Since coming to Leeds his character as a correct, chaste,

and earnest preacher, and his uniformly amiable bearing, have won for him the highest esteem. The best places in the Connexion were opening before him. Partly from constitutional temperament, and partly from his devotion to pastoral and ministerial duties, Mr. Collier has taken no part in the unhappy differences that have for several years agitated the Wesleyan body. The present aspect of affairs, however, rendered it necessary, while he remained a Methodist minister, that he should maintain and enforce a discipline against which he had conscientious objections. He retires, therefore, from a deep conviction that he cannot honestly administer Wesleyan discipline or acknowledge the authority claimed by the Conference. In taking this step Mr. Collier is making the greatest of all sacrifices to principle. He is throwing himself and family out of home and professional income, and has not thought it right, while receiving the funds of the Connexion, to make any arrangements for his future course. He also relinquishes all claim upon funds to which for sixteen years he has been annually contributing. We believe that all Mr. Collier's studies and views of ecclesiastical affairs and doctrinal opinions incline him to those of the Congregationalists.—*Leeds Times*.

SOUTH OCKENDON.—On Thursday last the children of the Sunday and British Schools here were entertained at a dinner of plum pudding and roast beef, in a spacious tent erected in a meadow. In the afternoon, the newly-erected British school-room was opened by a public meeting, when the company, including many of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood, was so numerous that the building was insufficient to contain them. The Rev. T. Joseph, of Upminster, presided. The Rev. J. Clark, the Rev. J. Morison, the Rev. S. Pearce, W. Eve, Esq., H. Joslin, Esq.; Messrs. Winter, Holland, Good, W. Harvey, and J. Birdseye, took part in the meeting; after which, nearly 300 persons took tea together in the tent; and the evening was spent in rural amusements.

MR. BINNEY IN A NEW CHARACTER.—Mr. Binney, we hear, on Sunday week, officiated as regimental chaplain at Chobham, preaching at the drum-head in the open air before one of the Highland regiments.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

##### MATRICULATION. 1853.

##### EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

##### MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

French, Alfred John (Exhibition)	Wesleyan Col. Inst., Taunton.
Fawcett, Henry	King's College.
Hanson, Ed. Pardoe Cotton	King's College.
Davies, Alban Thomas	Queen's College, Birmingham.
Ashton, John Perkins	Mill-hill Grammar School.
Needham, Frederick Manning	University College.
Heath, James	King's College.
Broadbent, William Henry	Private tuition.
Harrop, Robert	Chorlton High School.
Smith, Alfred Fish	Private tuition.
Gillespie, George John Knox	Private tuition.
Clear, Walter Wedgborough	Private tuition.

##### ZOOLOGY.

Prout, E. Stallybrass (Prize of Books)	New College.
Herbert, Thomas Martin	Spring Hill College.

##### BOTANY.

Black, Alex. Osmond (Prize of Books)	St. Paul's School.
MacOwan, Peter	Private tuition.

##### CHEMISTRY.

Foster, George Carey	University College.
Marshall, Alfred	Westminster Hospital.
Broadbent, William Henry	Private tuition.
Lawrence, George William	King's College.
Howlett, Frederick	Private tuition.
Muskett, Joseph James	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Carnley, Henry	Hull School of Medicine.
Prout, Edward Stallybrass	New College.
Whitaker, William	University College.
Cook, Edward Rider	University College.
Walker, Thomas James	Private tuition.
Traer, James Reeves	King's College.
Herbert, Thomas Martin	Spring Hill College.
Earle, Edward Septimus	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

##### CLASSICS.

Heath, James (Exhibition)	King's College.
Charnley, Alexander	Stonyhurst College.
Young, William	City of London School.
Hennell, John	University College.
Anstie, James	King's College.
Tidy, William Meymott	King's College.
Wagh, Alexander	Grammar School, Leatherhead.
French, Alfred John	Wesleyan Col. Inst., Taunton.
Tyler, William James	Mill Hill Grammar School.
Lambert, Brooke	King's College.
Dawson, Robert	Mill Hill Grammar School.
Grabham, George Wallington	King's College School.

#### Correspondence.

##### THE AWAKENING IN SARDINIA.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The state of many parts of the continent, and especially of Sardinia, is such at the present moment as few can have any conception of, save those who witness it. There is an awakening from a long sleep—a stir among the dry bones. Everywhere the people are beginning to reflect, to discover their mistake, and to pant and inquire after something better. The Scriptures are largely pouring in to their aid, and their Divine Author wonderfully blesses the reading of them, without the intervention of human instrumentality; while, wherever the gospel is preached, it is listened to with the deepest attention, and numbers find it to be the power of God unto their salvation.

It is manifest that, to meet this new state of things, it becomes an important question, to what Church the



rapidly-increasing number of converts should be united? It is essential for the progress of the good work, that all things should be done in order. The extension of the Waldensian Church naturally presents the desideratum. It is in existence in the country; it is recognised and sanctioned by the Government; it is sound and scriptural in its principles. Hence, in the chief towns of Sardinia, Waldensian pastors are established, as well for the direction of the good work commenced, as for its extension; and churches are building for public worship. At Turin, a noble edifice is erected, and will be opened at the end of September. It is calculated to hold 1,200 persons, and such is the state of things in that city, that it is fully expected that it will not be found large enough for the congregations wishing to worship there. At Genoa and Pignerol, Waldensian churches are contemplated, and at Nice the good work is fairly commenced. A devoted, experienced pastor, M. Malan, is at work there, and subscriptions are now receiving for the erection of a church for him. It is calculated that £3,000 will be required for the church, school, and dwelling-house. It is manifest that little or no pecuniary aid can be got on the spot; and to Christians in England, who well know who is their neighbour, the infant church in Italy must look for sympathy and support.

Let me hope that your readers will rise to the urgency of this most interesting call. It is desirable that what we do we should do quickly. The door is now open; but we know not how soon it may be shut. It is true that the calls on British liberality are many and advancing; but there are quarters where even greater things may be looked for in the way of pecuniary effort, if the rule for benevolence is to be the twofold one of actual means for giving and urgency of claim. There is yet much, indeed, to be done, before the Church of Christ in this wonderfully prosperous nation can be really said to have risen to the exigencies of the times.

It will be seen in the advertisement for the Vaudois church at Nice, that scarcely a tithe has been received, as yet, of the sum required. How easy it would be, for many an individual who has prospered in the world, with one stroke of his pen, to present the needful, and thus to secure to himself a large luxury without any injustice or injury to his family. Oh, we trust, that as the claims of Christ in the necessities of his Church are so rapidly advancing, we shall see a commensurate benevolence, and that his stewards will be in haste to make preparation for his welcome "Well done!"

I am, my dear Sir, yours, &c.,  
August 3, 1853. W. CARUS WILSON.

#### MR. GOUGH, THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ORATOR.

This celebrated Temperance advocate delivered the first of a series of orations on Tuesday night, at Exeter Hall, under the auspices of the London Temperance League. The doors were opened at half-past six o'clock, and in a brief space of time the large edifice was well filled, notwithstanding the fact, that sixpence, one shilling, eighteen pence, and half-a-crown, respectively, was charged for admission. "The united choirs of the London Temperance societies, consisting of five hundred vocalists," and an excellent band, were in attendance; and as James Silk Buckingham, Esq., President of the Temperance League, with Mr. Gough by his side, followed by George Cruikshank, Esq.; John Cassell, Esq., Vice-Presidents; together with the Rev. Dr. Burns; Charles Gilpin, Esq.; W. Green, Esq.; James Ransome, Esq.; Elihu Burritt, Esq., and other gentlemen, ascended the platform, all the musical performers, accompanied by the grand organ, poured forth a song, provided for the occasion, entitled, "The Temperance Hero," being an adaptation of "See the Conquering Hero Comes!"

The Chairman stated that Mr. Gough was an Englishman by birth and an American by adoption; that in the early part of his life he had suffered fearfully from the practices of intemperance; that having seen and felt the evils of those practices, he had been reclaimed by the practice of total abstinence; and that since that period he had been most extensively engaged in the advocacy of the principle by which he had been rescued, and had been successful in the reclamation of hundreds and thousands. Mr. Gough had the merit of having been instrumental in the salvation of thousands [cheers]. In the name of that large audience, as well as in his own name, he welcomed him to the metropolis. They could not but be proud of that opportunity of welcoming a man who had been so signally successful in the land of his adoption, and who had come to render benefit to his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Gough then rose, but was interrupted for some time by the enthusiastic greetings of the audience. He is described by the *British Banner* "as a man of the most unpretending air, apparently about thirty-two, or thirty-three years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with a dark and sallow complexion, very plainly dressed; his whole mein bespeaking a man who had still to learn that he was somebody. We know, or remember, no other Englishman to whom he bears so close a resemblance as the late Rev. Algernon Wells, of beloved memory in the ranks of British Nonconformity. Mr. Gough is a well-adjusted mixture of the poet, orator, and dramatist—in fact, an English Gavazzi." "The character of Mr. Gough's eloquence," says the *Weekly Chronicle*, "is one to which no mere report, however full, can do justice. Even were the *ipsissima verba* given, no just idea could be conveyed of the beauty, elegance, and force of his addresses. The ideas might be expressed, the illustrations might be correctly given; but the tone, the gesture, the fervent glow which give life and effect to the whole, would still be wanting. Mr. Gough must be heard to be appreciated." His address appears to have consisted of a series of pictorial descriptions—a number of striking cases, on the one hand, of the frightful results of drunkenness, and on the other hand, of the beneficial influence of the practice

of total abstinence. He concluded in terms like the following:—

If, then, drunkenness is such a curse, what are you going to do about it? If this is a mere speech, I cannot bear to harbour the thought longer than to express it, if for the amusement or interest merely of an audience, if this is so, let it go; but if it is true what I have been saying, I ask what are you going to do about it? Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, what are you going to do? We ask you this question,—as the child clammers on your knees, puts his little arms round your neck, and lays its warm rosy cheek by the side of your own, what are you going to do for him? Will you resolve, as far as God will enable you, to stand between the unpolluted lips of that child and the inebriating cup? Oh, friends—and I may say fellow-citizens [loud cheers], for I am a cosmopolite—I have come but for a short time among you, not as your teacher, not as your instructor, but willing to become, as I think I am, the least of all, if I may but advance the interest of this great enterprise. Where was this enterprise established? Where was it born? It was born in the church of Christ, and that which is born there can never die, never! In this enterprise, ladies and gentlemen, we shall succeed; I say we, because the Father of us all chooses to use poor, frail, weak, humanity as an instrument in his hands for doing his work. If there is a higher point to attain to, then, from my heart of hearts, I say, "Oh, that we may be able to exert an influence for good here!" We know that we shall succeed. Why? Not because we are engaged in the enterprise; not at all! but we are sure we shall succeed if we do our duty,—that which the word of God clearly reveals, and which we see to be such. We shall succeed, not because we are engaged in it, but because of the rightness of our enterprise. I say to my brethren, Let us have faith. Faith in what? In our organization? No. Faith in our instruments? No; they may be very good, and very important, but they will not accomplish the work alone. If you go into a manufactory you will see a great number of separate pieces of machinery all ready to do a certain kind of work, for which they are severally adapted; but it is not in motion; the machinery is all perfect in itself, but still something else is wanted. There is outside, or in another building, a large wheel, which is revolving with great velocity. Let us see what effect this mighty power is producing on the machinery. None: it is perfectly still. What shall we do? Shall we burnish it, to look bright and dazzling? Shall we adorn the place with ornaments, and call the people together to see the perfection of our organization, and the beauty of our machinery? A man enters who understands the matter, and takes a large leather band which is connected with all the various parts of the machinery, and puts it round the larger wheel; in an instant, all the instruments are in motion, and the work goes gloriously on. The machinery did not move before, because it was not connected with the motive power. What is the motive power in this enterprise? He who sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and loveth the creatures He hath made, who is the Author of all good—is the motive power; and, if we are connected with him, or to him, by a living faith, we may die, and see little or no result of our labours; yet we shall die triumphantly, in the expectation of the day when the grand top-stone shall be placed upon the structure, and the last drunkard shall go into it, leaving his sins, and sorrows, and fetters, behind.

Mr. Gough delivered a second oration on Wednesday night in the great room of the Whitlington Club; where on Thursday morning a large party of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Temperance movement breakfasted together. After breakfast a conference was held, Mr. G. Cruikshank presiding. The following resolutions were adopted:—

That as the permission at present granted by law to licensed victuallers and beersellers, to open their houses during a portion of the Sabbath, is a source of strong temptation to thousands to the use of intoxicating liquors, and leads to a great amount of intemperance and its usual concomitants; the members of this conference pledge themselves to increased efforts to obtain the closing of such houses during the whole of the Sabbath, in every part of the United Kingdom.

That as appeals to the Legislature, to be effective, must be backed by public opinion, and as public opinion in reference to the injurious influence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, is not at present sufficiently strong to encourage the hope of success, this conference urges it upon the friends of temperance throughout the kingdom to adopt measures without delay for the collection and publication of such statistics of the character, extent, and influence of the traffic, as may induce the public to co-operate with them in appeals to the Legislature for its entire suppression; and that, in order to facilitate the collecting of such statistics, the plan now laid before the conference be adopted.

That a Society having been formed at Manchester, called "The United Kingdom Alliance," having for its object "to procure the total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating drinks as beverages," the members of this conference agree to promote that object, having, at the same time, a strict regard to the duty devolving upon them as avowed Temperance reformers, to promote the practice of personal and entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

#### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL WEATHER-GAUGES.

The periodical returns of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, interesting and significant in their barest forms, are rendered more so by the lucid and suggestive method adopted by that important functionary. The returns for the first six months of the present year have just been published.

The marriages are on the increase—35,014 marriages were celebrated in the first quarter of the year, or 2,081 more than were celebrated in the corresponding quarter of 1852. The increase in the marriages is most conspicuous in London, in the seaports, and in the manufacturing towns; in Northamptonshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Monmouthshire; in Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Bristol; in Northampton, Bath, Stroud, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Birmingham, Nottingham, Chester, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Merthyr Tydfil. In all the most prosperous districts of the country the marriages increased. In Dover, in Brighton, in St. George, Hanover-square, in several other districts, and in the eastern counties, the marriages declined.

The births, instead of the increase that might be expected from the gradual increase of marriages, show a slight decline. They were 159,138 in '51; 159,136 in '52; and 158,781 in 1853.

The deaths show an increased mortality. In the first quarter of this year they were 118,241, compared with 106,682 and 105,446 in the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years. During the quarter ended June of this year, they were less than in the spring quarter, but still 8,000 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1851. Some of the increase in mortality may be attributed to the dearth of provisions. The price of provisions during the quarter was considerably higher than the ruling prices in the corresponding months of the year 1852; wheat was sold on an average at 44s. 6d. a quarter; beef, by the carcase, in London, at 4½d. per lb.; mutton, 5½d. per lb.; potatoes, (York regents) at 127s. 6d. per ton. The price of wheat was 10 per cent.; beef, 22 per cent.; mutton, 31 per cent.; potatoes, 31 per cent. higher in April, May, June, 1853, than in the corresponding months of 1852. Still it is a startling fact, that the number that died during those months in 1853 is the highest that has ever been registered before in the corresponding season, and exceeds by 7,048 the deaths in the spring quarter of 1852. The rate of mortality in England is highest in the winter, lowest in the summer quarter; while the mortality of the spring quarter holds an intermediate rank, near the average of the year. This average is exceeded by the present return, which shows a mortality at the rate of 2.383 per cent. per annum; higher than the rate in the corresponding quarter of every year, 1843-52, except the spring quarter of 1847, when the population was infected by scurvy, and its attendant disease after the great failure of the potato crop in 1846. The rate of mortality was then 2.506; in the autumn influenza broke out, and cholera followed on its footsteps in 1848 and 1849. The mortality of the quarter was above the average both in the town and in the country districts; the annual rate of mortality was 2.606 in 117 districts, comprising the chief towns, and 2.196 per cent. in 508 districts, extending over the rest of the kingdom. The population of England is, there is reason to believe, collectively healthier than any equal amount of population in any other kingdom; but the rapid increase in the proportion of the town population—in which the mortality is 27 per cent. higher than it is in the country, and the sickness, the suffering, the debility, the physical degeneracy of race, are in an equal excess—makes this question of the health of towns and the fertilization of the surrounding fields one of pressing importance. The deaths to every thousand persons living in towns is 258 in the year, while but 203 out of every thousand persons living in the country die in the same time. The lives destroyed by the "matters which are poisons in houses, streets, and streams, but are fertilizing manures in fields," are 55 in the year. In London the mortality has considerably exceeded the average, and it is chiefly due to diseases of the respiratory organs, typhus, hooping-cough, diarrhoea, and violence of various kinds. Twelve deaths were referred to privation, 26 to poison, 88 to burns and scalds, 86 to hanging and suffocation, 81 to drowning, 171 to mechanical injuries of various kinds, 33 to wounds; and in nearly all those cases the numbers exceed those returned in previous years. The violent deaths, including a few from intemperance, want of breast-milk, and privation, in London, increased from 1,296 in 1840 to 2,140 in 1852; and in the last quarter the excess in deaths from violence alone over the deaths of 1852 was 131. The increase of steam vessels, railways, omnibuses, and new mechanical forces of every kind, as well as the obstructions of the streets, may partly account for this loss of life, as well as for the numerous injuries and mutilations not fatal—in the battle of every day. The mortality in the South Eastern Counties has been above the average, and the greatest excess has occurred in Godstone, Croydon, Bromley, Dover, Eastbourne, Lewes, the Isle of Wight, and Alverstoke.

Balancing the deaths and births, we find that the population has had a gross increase of 50,857. But taking into account 115,959 emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the time, we find that the country has lost 36,139 inhabitants.

Equally important, and no less decisive, are the returns of the Board of Trade; of which the monthly and half-yearly summary is now before us. The increase in the exports of the month of June, 1853, as compared to the same month of 1852 and 1851, was respectively £1,003,637, and £544,611. The increase of our exports in the six months as compared to 1852 was £8,317,165, and as compared to 1851, £7,772,704. The increase comprehends nearly every article. The largest decrease is in wool; and, as the price of this product is now higher than it was last year, our exports have only fallen off because the home market has improved in relation to the markets abroad, and made it more advantageous to sell at home than to export. In the six months a great increase has taken place in all the metals, of which a great decrease took place in the month. In some articles, as thrown silk, which increased between 1851 and 1853 six-fold, and all haberdashery and saddlery, which in the same period doubled, the increase is more than in others.

Both in the month and in the six months the imports have also increased. Of all animals, except cows and swine—of all kinds of corn, except oats—of all kinds of provisions, and of all the materials of our great manufactures—the increase in the month is considerable. In coffee and in sugar there is an increase in the month, but in cocoa and in tea there is a decline, and there is a decline in sugar in the six months. But in none of these, or in any important articles, is there a decline in the consumption, except in dried fruits—the consequence of a great failure in the crops abroad.



Thus the import and consumption of cocoa, sugar, and tea, have been in the six months as follows:—

	Imported.		Charged with duty.
	1852.	1853.	1852.
Cocoa, lbs....	4,150,776	3,717,603	1,776,485
Sugar, cwt....	3,579,816	3,424,991	3,375,516
Tea, lbs.....	42,903,136	38,004,701	27,741,834

With increased consumption there has been diminished importation. The comparatively low prices of cocoa and sugar account sufficiently for the diminished importation of these articles, while the agitation concerning the tea duties and the condition of China, account for the lessened importation of tea. So the rise in the price of bread-stuffs has already given a great stimulus to the importation of them. Reducing flour and meal to quarters, and including all kinds of grain, the quantities imported were in the six months:

	1852.		1853.
	3,037,301 qrs.		4,831,607 qrs.
The total ships and tonnage entered inwards and outwards in the six months were as follows:—			
	Ships.		Tonnage.
1852 .....	27,227		5,993,499
1853 .....	30,306		6,657,749
Increase in 1853..	3,079		664,250

About half a million tons of goods were transported to and from our harbours by water in the first six months of 1853 more than in the first six months of 1852, and whether the shipping employed in transporting them were native or foreign, as our shipowners have quite as many goods to carry as they can find ships to carry them, is of no importance whatever, except that we may rejoice in having obtained the assistance of the foreigner to carry on an increased trade on favourable terms.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

### PROBABLE SOLUTION OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A semi-official communication in the *Times* of Monday gave, at length, solid reason to hope that peace will be preserved. Her Majesty's Government, it announced, had received from Vienna a telegraphic despatch, to the effect that the Emperor of Russia has accepted the propositions made by the four Powers. Although, at the time when the last-arrived Cabinet courier from St. Petersburg left that capital, the propositions in question had not reached the hands of the Imperial Government, yet it had been officially intimated to the British Minister, that the Emperor intended to accept the terms proposed by the Conference at Vienna. From several quarters there came simultaneous intelligence of this decision; to which it was added, that, if the same propositions were accepted by the Sublime Porte without alteration, the Ambassador from the Sultan would be received at the Court of St. Petersburg; but that, as no formal demand was made for the immediate withdrawal of his troops from the Danubian Principalities, the Czar enters on no specific engagement in that respect.

This news (says Monday's telegram from Paris) had a most favourable influence on the market for public securities to-day. The Three per Cents. for cash have risen 2f. 70c. above the closing quotations on Saturday, and for the account, 2f. 55c.; the Four-and-a-half per Cent. for cash, 2f. 25c., and for the account, 2f. Bank Stock has gone up 50f. After much excitement and the transaction of a good deal of business, prices stood thus at the close, with an upward tendency:—For cash: Three per Cents., 79f. 70c.; Four-and-a-half per Cents., 104f. 40c. For the account: Three per Cents., 79f. 75c.; Four-and-a-half per Cents., 104f. 10c. Bank Stock, 2,820f.

The rumours and speculations of the week are but of diminished interest in the presence of these announcements. Some few of them, however, serve to cast light upon the still pending "situation." Thus, the *Public* of Saturday says:—"It is confidently stated, that all the propositions made to the Russian Government to bring about a friendly settlement of the affair of the Levant, stipulate advantages for Russia not to be found in the treaty of Kainardji, already so favourable to Russia."

The Moldavian correspondent of a morning journal writes:—"You may rely upon it, that on the score of religion the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire desire no change of master; perfectly free, and fairly protected by the liberal rule of the Sultan, they enjoy their fortune, their commerce, and their creed—neither persecuted nor despised by the Mussulmans, who are altogether indifferent as to the religion of others, provided they enjoy their own. Turkey is no longer what she was half a century ago—no, nor even twenty years since; nothing short of persecution will now awaken fanaticism." The former part of this statement seems to be confirmed by another—that several young Wallachians have arrived in Paris who fled from their native country at the commencement of the Russian invasion. It is said, that, after the departure of these young men, no passports were granted to other inhabitants of the Principalities who desired to go abroad.

A letter from Jassy, dated July 28, says:—

The Russian Government, though it allows the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to retain their titles, and nominally also their power, has decreed that those princes shall have the assistance of a board of government, to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Czar. All political and administrative measures are to be submitted to this council, and its decisions are to be final. The two Principalities have, moreover, been ordered to furnish a contribution in kind.

Several young Boyards, having shown their disgust at the burdens imposed upon the country by the invading army, have been seized and pressed into the Russian

regiments, where they will have to serve for a term of three years.

The cities of Jassy and Bucharest are to be fortified, to assist the operations of the Russian army.

The Russian troops in the Principalities suffer very much on their march from the heat, which is very great. The number of the sick is enormous, and private houses have been engaged at Bucharest and Jassy for military hospitals.

Letters from Kalisch state that a portion of the sixth Russian infantry corps is taking up a concentrated position at Moscow. Field-Marshal Paskievitch maintains from Warsaw active communications with all the mobile troops. "Whatever may be the prospects of peace," says a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "the military preparations of Russia are carried forward upon a most extensive scale, and we are positively assured that to guard against all contingencies, they will be until a treaty or convention is actually signed. The report that the Emperor has lately given assurances of peace, in an audience of military officers at St. Petersburg, is at variance with the well-known character of Nicholas. He is not accustomed to make gratuitous statements to anyone, and when he gives pacific pledges, it will be to merchants and bankers and not to the sons of Mars."

It has been rumoured that Denmark and Sweden have concluded a convention to maintain an armed neutrality in all the contingencies that may arise in the North out of the Oriental question.

The greatest disorder prevails in Syria. The Christians are leaving Antioch and Aleppo, and repairing to the towns on the coast. At Laodicea the Turks have made an attempt upon the life of the Russian Consul.

The Eastern question affords fine food for the caricaturists of Berlin. "Kladradatch" (the Prussian "Punch") has one of these caricatures, in which England, represented by a brawny-looking personage, bearing an anchor as a symbol of his calling and country, and France by a personage intended to represent Napoleon III., are mounted on the box of a carriage drawn by two prancing steeds, which they are driving with breakneck speed into a morass. Behind stands a third individual in the uniform of an Austrian, who urges them forward. Inside is a fourth person, the Sultan, his turban falling off, and he, in a terrible state of alarm, begging them to hold hard. Some sturdy Turks are vainly seeking to stop the evolutions of the wheels. In the distance is a Cosack, standing upon commanding ground, and laughing with all his might.

The Levant Mail has arrived with letters from Constantinople to the 25th. The fleets were still lying at Besika Bay. Commander Wolrige, of the "Inflexible," had died at Constantinople. Intelligence had been received of the departure from Alexandria of three ships of the line, and a number of transports and other vessels, amounting to forty sail, with eighteen thousand men on board, for the service of the Sultan, and with rations for three months. The troops had also received three months' pay in advance. There still existed a good deal of fermentation among the population, who were most desirous of war, and the continued preparations for defence kept up these ideas. It was feared that some outbreak would occur in the event of the solution of the present question being declared to be pacific. The army was also animated with a similar spirit, and would feel any conclusion otherwise than by means of hostilities as a disappointment. In certain regiments that feeling has already manifested itself so much that the Minister of War had been obliged to remove some officers from their post. Letters from Smyrna of the 29th state that a good deal of exasperation was manifested there also.

### EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

The *Caucase* publishes a letter, dated the 14th May, from M. Fagergren, a Swedish physician in the service of Persia, which gives the following description of an earthquake at Schiras:—

You already know that the town of Schiras no longer exists, having been completely destroyed by an earthquake. Up to this time the shocks have not completely finished, and God knows when we shall be relieved from our anxieties. It is impossible for me to describe the horror of the first shock, which lasted for five minutes. All the inhabitants were asleep, from which they were awakened by a noise louder than that of thunder, and by a mass of stones falling into their rooms. This, at least, is what occurred to me. My first idea was to fly; and I was fortunate enough to reach the centre of the large court, with those who resided in the house, when it fell to the ground. The immensity of this disaster was only visible when daylight appeared. On every side the eye could see nothing but a heap of ruins, streets blocked up with stones, and dead bodies being carried on litters without the walls of the town. It made the heart bleed to see the limbs of persons showing themselves from beneath piles of rubbish, and men, women, and children, endeavouring to withdraw the mutilated bodies of their friends and relations from beneath the ruins, which, in their despair, they were tearing away with their teeth, their hands, and their nails. Out of several thousand victims, the lives of only a very small number were saved. These scenes were repeated for five days, during which it is calculated that 12,000 persons perished. On the fourth day large bands of brigands made their appearance, and plundered the unfortunate inhabitants, who were without defence and without asylum, of what little they had been able to save from the ruins. For three days the town was delivered up to the pillage of these brigands, whose numbers were increased by a report that Begler Bey, the Pacha of Schiras, was among the dead. Shocks are still felt three or four times in a day, and are so violent that the houses which have resisted former shocks are falling to the ground one after the other. My life and that of my wife have been saved, but all that I had made since my arrival in this country is lost. I purchased a house three months ago, which is now nothing but a heap of ruins.

### AMERICA.

We have advices from New York to the 27th ult. The Crystal Palace was but thinly attended. A slave had been publicly burnt in Pettis County (Missouri) for murdering a woman. His master was ordered out of the State for conniving at the murder.

A telegraphic communication from Boston contains the following advice from the River Plate:—"Buenos Ayres was still besieged, and guerilla contests were of daily occurrence, in which many were wounded and killed, particularly among the outsiders."

The *New Orleans Bulletin* of the 18th ult., publishes a statement from official records, showing that the yellow fever prevails in that city to a very considerable extent. Of 104 deaths in the Charity Hospital, during the week ending 15th ult., 86 were cases of yellow fever. On the 17th ult., there were in the hospital 145 cases.

We have advices from California to July 1. The "Northern Light" brought 400,000 dollars, and reports 1,654,799 dollars having been shipped in the "Oregon." Two more destructive conflagrations have visited the enterprising towns of Shasta and Rough and Ready, one of which destroyed property in the former city to the amount of 237,000 dollars, and in the latter only fifteen houses of all descriptions were left standing. During the six months ending June 27, as we gather from the shipping list, the number of passengers that arrived in San Francisco by sea, was 23,741; of whom 19,779 were males, 3,396 females, and 566 children. During the same time, left, 14,326—showing an addition of only 9,415 to the population.

Letters from Canada speak with exultation of the opening of the railway from Montreal to Portland on the Atlantic seaboard, on the one hand, and the amalgamation of the Quebec and Richmond Railway with the Grand Trunk line on the other. The length of the Canadian half to the frontier is 126 miles, and the American portion to Portland is about the same length. This railway puts Montreal into communication with the Atlantic all the year round; the harbour at Portland being always accessible, and a very fine one. The construction of the Quebec and Richmond, which intersects the Portland, is also in process of as rapid construction as possible. The American half of the Portland is leased by the Grand Trunk Company, and will thus form a branch of the longest railway in the world, extending from one extremity of Canada to the other, with an intersection to the Atlantic Ocean from Montreal to Portland.

Several members of the Ministry have been going over different parts of Upper Canada, attending public dinners, to which they have been invited. They have made the important declaration, that it is the intention of the Government to "secularize" the Clergy Reserves during the next session of Parliament.

### SIR G. BONHAM'S MISSION.

The *Times* of yesterday publishes a very long and interesting memoir of the British plenipotentiary's mission to Nankin. It is written, apparently, by the commander of the "Hermes;" and is the fullest and most direct description of the insurgents we have yet received. We can give only a few passages of the communication; but select such as cast light upon the religious character of the revolution:—

After inquiry, I was going to write, but the fact is they let us know immediately that they professed Christianity—Protestant Christianity—and I believe sincerely, and many of them intelligently so; nor can there be a doubt of their Protestantism, for their expression is characteristic; they always said—as also the Imperialists in speaking of them—that they were worshippers of Jesu, in contradistinction to that of worshippers of Tien-chu.

They circulate tracts, not copied from missionary tracts, but drawn from the Scriptures by themselves, and written in a far superior style of Chinese than that current or, perhaps, possible to foreigners.

They are iconoclasts, and destroy every vestige of idol worship.

They adopt the Ten Commandments, translated by themselves, to which they have appended annotations; thus, they state under the seventh Commandment, that smoking opium is always associated with the sin mentioned there, and must be discontinued.

They behead for smoking opium, and bamboo for smoking tobacco.

They said they had the whole of our Scriptures, but we only saw Genesis. I gave them two New Testaments in Chinese and a naval and military Bible. This was, of course, in English. On the occasion of my giving the New Testament the first time, there was no one present who could interpret, but the chief opened it and, after reading two or three passages, showed by his manner that he understood what it was and valued it; and, on the interpreter returning to my cabin, I told him he was to present it to his prince. He rose and made several bows, and otherwise expressed his thanks for the present.

It has been argued that the insurgents must be very weak, since they have not held any of the towns they captured as they passed along—without much reason. I think; for they knew full well that if they took the capital, the country would fall into their hands, since the numbers that understood who, or care who, have the reins of Government are few, and these would turn round to hold or get place, for they have no affection for Manchoo rule. Determined to win the Empire, they were regardless of keeping a retreat open. In this they resemble Cortes in destroying his ships; they gained both moral and physical force; and, strange enough, on any other supposition than that the Imperialists are horrid poltroons, though these insurgents show no disposition to return to their own province, the Imperialist Chinese army has planted itself in their rear, instead of forming, or endeavouring to do so, a junction with the Manchoo army, to protect the approach on the capital, or to raise the siege of the Grand Canal, the investment of which is starving the capital out.

It is horrible to think that they cut off 20,000 Manchooes, even to the infant at breast, but they seem hostile only to them; but it is still more horrible to think that the Manchooes, in two of the many provinces, cut off as



many in the name of justice within the year (we know of 2,000 in six weeks)—and this in the name of justice! The former is the exception, the latter is the rule. It may prove the least sanguinary practice in the end. Like Cromwell's severity at Drogheda, it has struck terror into their opponents; the Mantchoos are chap-fallen and almost afraid to approach them; they say that six of them would beat any twenty Imperialists; they talk of their strength, when we know a multitude of them are but boys, and of their red eyes, &c.

The French Consul at Shanghai says it is a conspiracy got up by the Protestant missionaries and Canton servants of the English houses; and there can be no doubt but that he will make every political use to their, and to our, disadvantage if they fall.

The French have long shown their hostility to the movement, yet they professed ignorance of its plans and principles, stating that they had no information; but since our return they have confessed that they had men (if not missionaries) among them, in disguise, however; for one of the insurgents confessed to us privately that he was a Roman Catholic; and it is clear that they must have known, for the Tontai Governor of Shanghai told me that they had killed several Roman Catholics. This might well be of converts to the Jesuits, who permitted in their convents the worship of ancestors, and also a sort of baptized Buddhism.

One of the Hongkong papers mentioned some time since that a number of military-looking priests had landed at Canton, as he supposed to assist the insurgents; thinking at that time that the movement had been originated by the Jesuits, most likely that they were going to assist the Imperialists, as the French wanted us to do, and even got a requisition made upon us to do so.

When I went into the city to see the chiefs we were guided by a very nice boy of about sixteen, who, it appeared, had run away from his father. He spoke good Mandarin, and gave us tolerable information on some points. The earnestness with which he enjoined the avoidance of certain vices and the adherence to the Ten Commandments was amusing, stating that they knew they would not win the empire unless they kept them, and interlarding this with petitions for a double sword.

He told us that Tae-Ping-Wang had 36 wives; the Princes 12, 8, 6, 4, &c.; but that polygamy was not allowed among the people generally. But, on being asked whether they were small-footed, he said they were all large as they came up from Quangs.

We took them by surprise in our visit, and, as some of their chiefs were absent, they had to be sent for. After detaining us a little, one of them came in and apologized for the delay, assuring us that this was the cause, and entreating us not to suppose that any slight was intended. However, when they did come we did not get on, from some difficulty, or fancied difficulty—I fully believe the latter—about etiquette; and therefore we were obliged to leave, in the opinion that it was a fancied difficulty, and that they did not claim supremacy. I think I am borne out by their wanting us to stop, dine, and sleep, and see Tae-Ping-Wang in the morning. This was 5.30 p.m., and as we had six miles to return, we knew they would be anxious about us on board; so we left abruptly. They, however, came out among the crowd to see us away, wishing us to wait for chaises or better horses, and would not hear of any of us walking, as one or two wished to do. Quantities crowded round, but all were civil and good-humoured.

An Imperialist told us, that he had heard it stated as a reason for the movement, that "Huen-su-chuec, or the Tae-Ping-Wang, had passed the first examination for literary honours, but that, on appearing a second time, though a very clever man, and fully entitled to his next step, the examiner, from some improper motive, would not give it him; and he said it might be that he was discontented at this treatment, and so stirred up a rebellion against authority."

On our repassing Chin-kiang-foo they fired on us, and in consequence of our returning it, the general came down with a letter of apology, and sent it off. A Maoutsee, one of the aborigines that have never been conquered, and who live in the mountainous districts of Quangs, came off for the answer. This man stated that his people had had the Scriptures for 200 years, and on questioning him, through an interpreter, stated that these Scriptures had come down from heaven about 2,000 years before, and were the same as those the remainder of the insurgents had; that they had been taken to Peking about 1,000 years ago; and that it was thence his people got a copy, which they had multiplied. They were most hostile to the Mantchoos for their continuous persecutions.

On inquiry here I find that the "Lobosen" spoken of with such respect is the Rev. Mr. Roberts, at Canton, and he states that the "Tae-Ping-Wang" ("Prince of Universal Peace"), was a student of his, and applied for baptism some years since. Lye, who was the chief with whom we were most in correspondence, was a member of the Baptist mission at Canton, used to preach at Hongkong, and was a teacher to Mr. Roberts. He told me that he was personally acquainted with "Lobosen," and he was described to me at Hongkong by one of the clergymen of this mission. There could be little doubt of his identity, as his surname agreed, and he had a double chin, with a somewhat remarkable scar on it.

I enclose a remarkable statement, drawn from information of the above-mentioned Mr. Roberts, but which was more fully stated in the *New York Recorder* of the 9th of February, 1853, which goes far to justify my conclusions, that our interpreters have not understood some of the writings of the insurgents, and charge them with very grave extravagancies, when he merely means to say he had dreams, or visions, and not, as they state, "revelations;" yet it is by no means strange that among half-educated people there should be some extravagance, and they must be a remarkable people that there is so little error and so much truth.

The letter concludes with the intimation that 100,000 insurgents were said to be marching on Canton.

"It may be proper to hope for the best," remarks the *Times*, in concluding its comment on this valuable communication, "but if, on the one hand, there be in Christian truth a power of extricating itself from accidental errors, and if the Bible must either be received or rejected altogether, on the other hand, there are too many examples of alliance between truth and error

long surviving the circumstances of its origin. It may or may not be true that, beginning with the thirty-six wives claimed by the Prince of Universal Peace, the insurgent hierarchy practises a carefully graduated polygamy; it may or may not be true that they believe in revelations bidding them to destroy women and children, and forbidding opium and tobacco; but there is a most suspicious resemblance between these alleged features of their creed, and those of the Arabian and the late American impostor. Mahomedanism, with all its self-convicted errors, and its heaven of truth, has survived twelve hundred years; and Mormonism is by no means on the decline. It is said the nearer the creeds the greater the hostility, and, if all be true that is reported of the new sect in China, which has sprung up with the rapidity of an ancient heresy, we shall find its rejection of hero-worship, of idolatry, and stupefying drugs, but a poor compensation for its license to the passions of vengeance, sensuality, and thirst of dominion. Happily, as we think, these new Christians are themselves disposed to give us some time to arrange our own advances, before we commit ourselves to too close a sympathy. The everlasting question of etiquette, which seems inseparable from Oriental negotiations, has presented itself at our very first communication with the insurgent chiefs, and men who did not think it below their dignity to come out and see the departure of our officers, to offer them both horses and carriages, and to press their stay till the morrow, nevertheless found in the omission of some titles or forms an insuperable bar to negotiation. Of almost ostentatious plainness of manners, some of them educated, it is said, at our own missions, and as puritanical in their civil as in their religious system, they are already at issue with us as to the footing on which they shall correspond with her Majesty's chief representative in China. Whether this augurs well or ill for our dealings with this new Power, it may serve to show that we may spare ourselves the shame of a precipitate compromise with so questionable a form of Christianity. There will be time for us to look about and see the turn it takes, and whether it be a Luther or a Mahomet who has broken the idols of China."

#### THE CHINESE TRIMETRICAL CLASSIC.

This very curious document—of which we promised some specimen extracts—consists of more than a hundred verses, of four lines each. The notes appended are, we believe, with the translation from the *North China Herald*. The poem opens thus:—

The Great God  
Made heaven and earth;  
Both land and sea  
And all things therein.

In six days  
He made the whole:  
Man, the Lord of all  
Was endowed with glory and honour.

Every seventh day worship,  
In acknowledgment of Heaven's favour;  
Let all under heaven  
Keep their hearts in reverence.

Then follows the mention of Israel as "a foreign nation" that was commanded to honour God—an allusion to the twelve tribes—the migration into Egypt—Pharaoh's edict—the ten plagues—the Exodus—the pillar of cloud and fire—the Red Sea—the overthrow of the host—the desert—the manna—the quails—the giving of the Law at Sinai—the two tables—the ten commandments—the apostasy. Twenty-eight verses are thus occupied.

But the Great God,  
Out of pity to mankind,  
Sent his first-born Son  
To come down into the world.

His name is Jesus,  
The Lord and Saviour of men;  
Who redeems them from sin  
By the endurance of extreme misery.

Upon the cross  
They nailed his body;  
Where he shed his precious blood,  
To save all mankind.

After three days, the poem recites, Jesus arose from the dead, and after forty days more ascended into heaven, having sent forth his disciples to preach in all the world. Up to this point there is nothing extraneous to the Scripture record. Here, however, the compendium suddenly changes its character, and becomes Chinese.

Throughout the whole world  
There is only one God (Shang te);  
The great Lord and Ruler,  
Without a second.

The Chinese in early ages  
Were regarded by God;  
Together with foreign states,  
They walked in one way.

From the time of Pwan-koo (1)  
Down to the three dynasties (2)  
They honoured God,  
As history records.

T'hang of the Shang dynasty (3)  
And Wan of the Chow (4),  
Honoured God  
With the intentest feeling.

The inscription on T'hang's bathing-tub  
Inculcated daily renovation of mind;  
And God commanded him  
To assume the government of the empire.

Wan was very respectful,  
And intelligently served God;  
So that the people who submitted to him  
Were two out of every three.

When Tsin obtained the empire (5),  
He was intimated with the genii (6);  
And the nation has been deluded by the devil,  
For the last two thousand years.

(1) The first man spoken of by the Chinese.

(2) This period closed a.c. 2-0.

(3) B.C. 1765. (4) B.C. 1121. (5) B.C. 220.

(6) History says, that in the time of Tsin-che-hwang (the Emperor who burnt the books), one Tseu-she requested that he might be allowed, with a number of virgins and youths, to go down

Woo, of the Han dynasty (A.D. 25) is described as, in his old age, consenting that the genii be "abolished." To "Ming, of the same dynasty (A.D. 58), a verse or two is devoted, representing his acceptance of Buddhism, to the great injury of the country. The history then leaps over a long period, and introduces the Emperor Hwuy (A.D. 1107), who, "having obtained a pearly book, and a precious gem, went to the palace of perfect pureness and harmony, where he saluted the pearly emperor with an honourable title," and "commanded that in every favourable spot that penetrated the sky they should erect temples and monasteries, and form holy images."

It was meet that this same Hwuy  
Should be taken by the Tartars;  
And together with his son  
Perish in the northern desert.

From Hwuy, of the Sung dynasty,  
Up to the present day,  
For these seven hundred years,  
Men have sunk deeper and deeper in error.

With the doctrine of God  
They have not been acquainted;  
While the King of Hades  
Has deluded them to the utmost.

From this part of the poem the reference appears to be to the leader of the insurrection.

The great God displays  
Liberality deep as the sea;  
But the devil has injured man  
In a most outrageous manner.

God is therefore displeased,  
And has sent his Son (7)  
With orders to come down into the world,  
Having first studied the classics.

In the Ting-yew year (1837)  
He was received up into heaven,  
Where the affairs of heaven  
Were clearly pointed out to him.

The great God  
Personally instructed him,  
Gave him odes and documents,  
And communicated to him the true doctrine.

God also gave him a seal,  
And conferred upon him a sword,  
Connected with authority,  
And majesty irresistible.

He bade him, together with the elder brother,  
Namely Jesus,  
To drive away impish fiends,  
With the co-operation of angels.

At this the King of Hades "displayed much malignity;" but he has been conquered. The Son of God, or leader of this insurrection, has been to heaven again, and there God gave him great authority. "The celestial mother was kind, and exceedingly gracious, beautiful, and noble, in the extreme, far beyond all compare." Then "the celestial elder brother" (Jesus) is said to have a wife in heaven who is very kind, no less virtuous and prudent, and who advises him to do all things deliberately.

A still later interpretation is then represented to have taken place, "out of love to mankind:"—

In the Mow-shin year (1848)  
The Son was troubled and distressed,  
When the great God  
Appeared on his behalf,  
Bringing Jesus with him,  
They both came down into the world;  
Where he instructed his Son  
How to sustain the weight of government.  
God has set up his Son  
To endure for ever,  
To defeat corrupt machinations,  
And to display majesty and authority.  
Also to judge the world,  
To divide the righteous from the wicked;  
And consign them to the misery of hell,  
Or bestow on them the joys of heaven.

The poem then winds up with assumptions of power and glory to Heaven, exhortations to all men to "come and acknowledge the new powers," and exhortations to personal virtue, which are enforced by promises and threatenings. The last stanza is:—

The great God  
Sees everything,  
If you wish to enjoy happiness,  
Refine and correct yourselves.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King of Bavaria has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Bavaria on Baron A. Von Humbolt.

Padre Vitalli, the Administrator of a Capuchin convent, has been arrested. He had been preaching at a place near Cremona, and when he left the pulpit he was taken into custody and conducted to Cremona.

Accounts from Central Italy say the population has been in considerable alarm at the extra precautions taken by the police and an unusual activity among the troops.

The Spanish railway question has at length been solved. M. Salamanca's party has carried the day. The Cabinet retains office, but without the obstinate Moyano, Minister of Public Works, who is dismissed. All the Railway Companies are to stand good.

Queen Amelia (Louis Philippe's widow) is expected at Seville before the end of the month. A new communication is being opened between the apartments to be occupied by the ex-Queen of the French and the chapel of the Palace of Seville, to facilitate the performance of her religious duties.

The Congregation of the Index, by decree of the 25th of July, has prohibited five new works, at the head of which list stands "Hippolytus and his Age; or, the Practice and Doctrine of the Church of Rome under Commodus and Alexander Severus, &c.;" by Christian Charles Josias Bunsen.

into the sea, to the hill of the three spirits, in order to obtain the elixir of immortality from the genii; when the Emperor sent Tseu-she, with several thousand virgins and youths, to go in search of the place in question. They returned, saying, that though they saw it at a distance, they could not get there.

(7) By God's Son is here meant Hung-sew-tseuen, the leader of the insurrection.



The King of Sardinia met with an accident as he was returning from Spezzia. The steamer on board of which he was ran on the sunken rock which goes by the name of Santa Maria. The leak she sprang was so serious, that the pumps were barely sufficient to keep it under. The King and Royal Family landed on the small island Caprera, until the "Tripoli" could be had to take them on board.

"An Italian," in the *Times*, states that only 8,700 francs out of the 400,000 francs voted by the Piedmontese Government for the relief of the Lombard exiles, stricken by the Austrian sequestration, have been applied for. The other exiles say, "that so long as they have a son or have arms to work for their bread, they will no further burden their Piedmontese brethren, who have already made too heavy sacrifices for their fellow-sufferers."

Nine horses have been sent from Spain by the Duke d'Alba. Five of them are Andalusian stallions, and four are small black ponies. The latter are almost wild, and endeavour to bite any one who approaches them. These ponies belong to the Empress, who has frequently driven them herself, although they are scarcely broken in. Her Majesty having expressed a wish to have them at St. Cloud, they were sent by her sister with the five horses intended as a present to the emperor.

The *Milan Gazette* publishes the names of forty-three persons accused of high treason and homicide, who are cited to take their trial within the space of ninety days, or in default of so doing they will be sentenced for contempt of court. The latest intelligence on the subject both from Lombardy and Switzerland gives little hope of a speedy termination of the Austro-Swiss question, neither the Federal nor Imperial Governments seeming inclined to make concessions.

Prince Jerome Napoleon continues to keep up his relations with his old Republican friends. He habitually holds his political *soirées* at the house of Made-moiselle Rachel, where MM. Proudhon, Bixio, Ducoux, Emile de Girardin, &c., continually meet in cōclave. The Emperor is much displeased, or at least affects displeasure, at the notoriety of these re-unions. He lately forbade Prince Napoleon to receive Emile de Girardin at the Palais Royal, and received for answer from his cousin, that he would rather quit the Palais Royal himself than renounce his friend.

A letter from Pavia, in Lombardy, of the 29th ult., mentions a curious fact which occurred in that town. The police authorities, in consequence of information received by them, paid a visit by night at the Town Hall with the expectation of making some great discovery. The Commissary Galimberti, not finding anything criminal, caused his followers to perforate the walls, but without success. M. Charles Folperli, the Mayor of Pavia, despatched a detailed account of the proceedings of the police authorities to the Governor of Milan, and demands satisfaction for the violence committed at the Town Hall.

The French Prefect of Police has, in consequence of the discovery of the conspiracies formed to attempt the life of the Emperor at the Hippodrome and the Opera Comique, adopted a regulation which will render the sojourn of "improper characters" in Paris more difficult. He has published an ordinance commanding that all servants residing in Paris shall, within three months, under the penalty of imprisonment, provide themselves with a *livret* at the Prefecture of Police. Any servant not provided with such a *livret* or certificate shall be expelled from Paris, after an imprisonment of from eight days to three months.

The poet Jasmin dined on Sunday at St. Cloud. In the evening he was asked by the Emperor and Empress to recite some verses. He improvised, as is his wont, in his native Languedoc *patois*, then translated into French, and afterwards repeated his composition in the original Languedoc. When the poet perceived that his august hearers were in a melting mood, he suddenly asked the Emperor for the unconditional pardon of his fellow-townsmen, the ex-questor Baze, a native of Agen. The Emperor paused for a few moments, and then said, "Jasmin, I grant your request, and if M. Baze should ever intrigue against me, I shall hold you and your poetry responsible."

In a Council held on the 1st inst., the King of Denmark signed the act, according to which Prince Christiern of Glücksburg will ascend the Danish throne, should the male descendants of Frederick III. become extinct. Prince Christiern assumes the title of Prince of Denmark. The *Hamburg Correspondent* contains a letter from Copenhagen of July 31, which says:—"The cholera seems to have diminished here somewhat in intensity, as there are only 237 new cases, and 115 deaths. Up to the present time the forty-fifth part of the population has been carried off by the malady. The number of children made orphans by the cholera is so great, that some of the large rooms at the hotel of the police have been turned into an asylum for them."

The first ascent of Mont Blanc this season was made on the 21st July, by Mr. Salmond and Mr. Arthur Walsham, of the Royal Artillery. Mr. Salmond made an unsuccessful attempt two years ago. Having halted at the Grands Mulets till shortly after midnight, they reached the summit of Mont Blanc about nine a.m. The day was so beautiful that the travellers were able to remain half an hour on the Calotte enjoying the magnificent view which has so frequently been described. They returned to the hotel about six in the evening, and were received with bouquets of flowers, salvoes of artillery, and hearty congratulations by the inhabitants and visitors at Chamouni.

Two young Englishmen projected a line of Oriental travel which took them into the dominions of the

Emperor Nicholas; they intended to reach Nineveh by the way of the Crimea and the Caucasus. They had passports, but were detained at Odessa; apparently because the name of one of them resembled that of a Pole actively engaged in the revolution of 1830. Orders were issued, but not executed, to send them on to St. Petersburg. The authorities, finally, contented themselves with keeping a strict and vexatious watch, and sending to St. Petersburg for instructions. After six weeks' detention, the answer arrived. They were forbidden to proceed, but were graciously permitted to leave Odessa. They were stopped in May, and not liberated until July.

#### THE MINISTER AND HIS SLAVE.

The following is from the *New York Tribune*. The comments appended to the narrative it contains are so natural, and are so forcibly expressed, that we abstain from curtailing it. That its first appearance in England was in the columns of the *Times*, is a significant circumstance.

About fifteen years ago there came to Indianapolis, Indiana, a coloured man, named John Freeman. He brought with him some few hundred dollars, a part of which he invested in real estate. He was a painter, whitewasher, and man of all-work. He married a young woman who was servant in a family here. His deportment won for him general respect and confidence. He rapidly increased in property, and he is now worth about 6,000 dollars; which, for that community, is a very handsome property. No man's word was better than Freeman's. He was honest, punctual, and reliable. He became an active member of the coloured Baptist church, and conscientiously discharged his duties as a church member. He has a family of three children.

On the 23rd of June, a man named Pleasant Ellington, formerly from Kentucky, now of Missouri, who is, we understand, a Methodist preacher, appeared in Indianapolis, and found miscreants base enough to assist him in arresting Freeman, upon the claim that he was his slave. Freeman claims that he is a free man, and shows many papers recognising that fact. The judge has granted nine weeks for Freeman to procure further evidence of his freedom.

There are some facts that have come to our knowledge which it will be edifying to disseminate.

When Freeman's arrest was known, the whole community was moved. One hundred men of all parties, and of the first standing in the place—such as Judge Blackford, Judge Wick, Mr. N. B. Palmer, Mr. Calvin Fletcher, and many other such—signed a bond for bail in the sum of 1,600 dollars. The amount, in gold, was brought into court, to be deposited for the preacher Ellington, in case Freeman, proved a slave, should not appear, or for his freedom in any event. The bail was refused. The Rev. Mr. Ellington refused to agree to take any price should he get possession of him, but determined to take him to Missouri.

Under a pretence that he feared a rescue, the marshal was about to remove Freeman to Madison gaol, on the Ohio river, but has consented to leave him in the gaol at Indianapolis, on condition that Freeman pays three dollars a day for a guard to watch over himself!

We have some good but dull men in New York, who have denied that Christian men and families were subject to separation and sale under the system of slavery. It is said that to represent such scenes as Uncle Tom's separation from his family and his wife is a slander.

Yet, here is a preacher of the gospel making a pilgrimage of more than half a thousand miles to find and arrest a member of a Christian church, in a free State, and drag him into slavery. He finds him settled down in a home which his own industry has secured, with a wife and three children, a useful and greatly respected citizen. One would think that a man with a particle of humanity, even if Freeman were his slave, upon seeing such a state of things, would refuse to break up and desolate a family and blight the prospects of a fellow man and Christian. But so deeply has this fellow drunk of the "spirit of patriotism" that he determines to make the mischief. Bonds and security were offered him the most ample, for any price that he might demand, in case Freeman should be proved his slave. He refused everything. He demanded the man, and declared that he would remove him to a slave state and to slavery.

A man that can read such a state of facts, and not feel his heart rising with indignation against this scoundrel clergyman, ought to regard himself as having sinned away his day of grace and as sealed over to reprobation.

And yet, is this man any worse than the law allows?—has he done anything illegal? This American people have laws by which men may violate every sentiment of humanity, smother every breath of Christianity, outrage the feelings of a whole community, crush an innocent and helpless family, reduce a citizen of universal respect and proved integrity to the level of a brute, carry him to the shambles, sell him for ever away from his church, his children, and his wife; all this may be done without violating the laws of the land—nay, by the laws and under the direction of magistrates.

And so deadening has been the influence of slavery upon the public mind, that religious teachers and religious editors will not find a single word to say against this utter abomination, and many pious words will they utter in favour of this execrable traffic.

Meanwhile, that same God who permits the existence of tarantulas, scorpions, and other odious vermin, suffers also the existence of such creatures as this Rev. Mr. Ellington. It may serve a good purpose, in a glossing, timid, shuffling age, to exhibit it before the sun how utter a gillain a man may be and yet keep within the pale of the law, within the permissions of the Church, and within the requirements of the Christian ministry. To crush the human heart, to eat up a living household, to take a family into one's hands and crush it like a cluster of grapes, this is respectable, legal, and Christian, in the estimation of cotton patriots and patriotic Christians, who regard law as greater than justice, the Union as more important than public virtue and practical Christianity.

Such a law as that which permits these scenes will destroy the conscience and humanity of the community, or be itself destroyed by them. A people that have

learned to see such sights unmoved are not far from the level of the Romans, whose amusements were in blood and death of beasts and gladiators.

#### NEW ERA IN STEAM NAVIGATION.

About a month ago an extraordinary looking ship entered the Southampton Dock. Her bow appeared sharp as a knife. Two enormous paddle-boxes attached to her, painted blue, looked like immense wings by which she was to skim along the ocean. This was the "Valetha," built in the Thames. She went on a trial trip to Cherbourg, and ran nearly seventeen miles an hour. Nothing could be more satisfactory. Her success has been complete on the ocean. She conveyed the last India mail from Malta to Marseilles at the rate of sixteen miles an hour.

Last week a duplicate of the "Valetha" appeared in the Southampton Docks—the same sharp bow, and the same enormous blue paddle-boxes. This was the "Vectis." On Thursday last her trial trip was made. As she was held on to the dock jetty, dancing about on the waves, and snorting and puffing out steam, one could almost fancy her a fleet courser, eager to start and win a race. The most intense interest was excited by this trip. The vessel was crowded with ship and steam-engine professionals, furnished with every necessary apparatus—pen, ink, and paper, stop watches and telescopes. The "Vectis" soon rattled down to the measured mile in Stoke's Bay, opposite the Isle of Wight. The starting-posts are four in number, and are on the land near Gosport. Two immense posts, some distance from one another, are placed exactly a mile distant from two others. When the ship arrives so that two of the posts are seen from the deck in a straight line, the clerk of the course calls out to the engineer "stop." As soon as the watches are ready, the engine commences working, and the ship races on until the other two posts are seen from the deck in a straight line, when the word "stop" is again called. A ship on trial generally makes two trips along the measured mile in opposite directions; once therefore she runs with, and once against, the tide. The half of the time she takes in running the two miles is considered the measure of her speed. No excitement on a race course, or at a prize-fight, could surpass that on board the "Vectis" during her trial trip. High words passed between the partisans of the two vessels, and much feeling was evoked, which a splendid champagne *déjeuner* could scarcely calm down. The "Vectis" was at length pronounced to be the victor: she beat the "Valetha" by about a third of a statute mile. Perhaps the most extraordinary circumstance is, after all, how two men could build two ships so little differing in efficiency, when it is considered how often the most talented shipbuilders are baffled, and the utmost expenditure of time, money, and skill fail to make a ship what she is designed or expected to be.

On Saturday an important addition was made to the fleet of the General Screw Shipping Company, by the launch of a new steam-vessel, of the first-class, bearing the well-seasoned name of the "Jason." The event was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators assembled in Orchard-yard, Blackwall, where the vessel was built, by the Messrs. Mare, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Thomas Waterman. The special destination of the "Jason" is the Australian voyage. It is intended she shall be ready to proceed to Port Phillip in December next; and, considering that only four or five months have elapsed since she was laid on the stocks, this, if realized, will be a most marvellous result. The "Jason" is built entirely of iron, and is, of course, to be worked with the screw. Her general dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 280 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 254 feet; breadth, for tonnage, 43 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet 6 inches. The registered burthen is 2,500 tons. The propulsion will be performed by engines manufactured by Messrs. J. Watt and Co. The average cost, thus far, is about £26 per ton; probably about £30 per ton will have sufficed to prepare for the first voyage. With the addition thus made, the company has on the ocean about 25,000 tons of shipping, the whole of which is constructed of iron, and in accordance with the company's name, propelled by screw. A fleet of this gigantic extent has been formed within the space of about three years. It is now carrying on regular communications between Plymouth and the Cape, and thence to Calcutta, and also between the Cape and Natal; while, in the case of the "Harbinger," the Australian voyage, which at one time seemed likely to baffle the utmost efforts of science and enterprise, was performed within 70 days. It remains for the company to see whether this space cannot be made matter of calculation, and all but certainty.

It is stated that large ships can be worked more cheaply, and that large steamers can go more rapidly than small ones. The project of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company is based on this; and they boldly propose to build ships big enough to carry their own coals; obviating the coaling difficulty and saving a vast deal of time. One such is in course of construction; designed on somewhat novel principles; to be six hundred and eighty feet long, and driven both by screw and paddles, propelled by separate engines amounting to the nominal power of two thousand six hundred horses. By taking the direct ocean route, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, estimated at 11,819 miles, they anticipate that the voyage to India will be made in about thirty-two days, and the voyage to Australia in about thirty-five days. And this naval exploit, if no rival company be subsidized to their prejudice, they propose to accomplish *without Government assistance*.

Not the least remarkable part of the project is the



design for the construction of the ocean monster. The whole of the ship's bottom will be double, and the whole ship will be so strengthened, on the same principle, that "each ship will be a complete beam, similar to a tube of the Britannia-bridge." The engines working the screw and the paddles will be distinct, so that if one or more be damaged, the ship will still be able to get on; though, of course, with diminished speed.

#### PROPOSED ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

On Wednesday, the Prince de Joinville attended at Bow-street to give evidence in the case of Raynaud. The Prince seemed to suffer from extreme deafness. He deposed that the prisoner had written to him asking an interview, which was declined; he then received the two letters offering to assassinate the Emperor. The Prince sent these letters to the Home Office. The letters were produced and read. The following is a translation of a passage in one of them:—

I leave for Paris. My journey is for you, and for you alone. I swear it on the grave of my mother and father. My life is a burden to me. I cannot suffer it, my Prince. My wife, who is seventeen years of age, I wish to place under your protection. I have found an excuse for my voyage, and she consents. But the poor child will be the only victim of my project. I do not sleep. I must alone take charge of the infamous wretch. He and his people must perish. It is a terrible thing for me to be an assassin, but it must be if I sell my last shirt. I am now writing in the absence of my poor wife. I must hasten to finish. May you read in my heart the sentiments I have for you and your dear family. Adieu, my Prince. All I desire is, that you may soon be upon the throne, making the people happier, and all France loving you.

RAYNAUD DE QUETEVILLE.

The second letter asked for £20:—

I again take the liberty of writing to you these few lines previous to my departure. I have collected the little money due to me, but it will not suffice in carrying out my views. I alone undertake to blow up the tyrant and his accomplices, and all those around him. I will give my best guarantees for the advances you might make me. I leave my furniture. I leave my wife, who is possessed of the value of 12,000 francs besides her venue in a business. I employ several workmen. Your Royal Highness, it is money I require, but not a heavy sum—I must have £20; and I give the right to any one to stab me anywhere, wherever I may be, if I do not change the French Government."

Raynaud is a tailor. He lived in Sherrard-street. His landlord said he had heard him complain of periodical attacks in the head, which made him confused and deranged.

The prisoner did not deny that he wrote the letters; but he urged that his mind was not right at the time, as he had been for a long while suffering from illness, which occasionally affected his intellect. [He looked ill.] Under these circumstances, and for the sake of his wife, he implored the mercy of the Court. Mr. Jardine committed him to be tried for misdemeanour; but offered to take moderate bail.

#### THE QUEEN AT THE CAMP.

On Thursday, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, and several of their children, again visited the camp, arriving on the ground about eleven o'clock. Her Majesty rode on horseback, and wore the blue riding habit with gold aiguillettes and a riding-hat surmounted by a military plume, as on her first visit. The troops, drawn up before their tents in long and brilliant line, were inspected by the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, Lord Hardinge, and a great concourse of attendants. The sun shone down from an unclouded sky, and every effect of the fine military costumes was thrown out. The inspection over, the troops marched to Catlin's Valley and formed. The redoubt was seized by the Highlanders; who, in turn, were driven from it by "the enemy." For a moment the whole force from the camp retired; then, rushing forward with hurrahs heard above the firing, the whole line advanced by brigades and made a magnificent charge. The cavalry dashed out upon "the enemy," who formed into squares to receive them. The evolutions then terminated; the cavalry withdrawing under cover of the Horse Artillery. All the forces paraded before the Queen; and the proceedings closed with a grand concert of all the bands, while the Royal visitors took luncheon.

The Crown Prince of Wertemberg was thrown from his horse, but happily not hurt.—Another incident of the day's proceedings is thus described by a contemporary:—

A light blue veil which her Majesty wore during the day, getting unloosed, became the object of a fierce struggle among those of the spectators near whom it fell; it was secured by one of the surprising number of clergymen who flock to witness the military displays of the camp. The reverend gentleman, however, was not permitted to retain his prize; the same fortune of war which brought it into his possession restoring it immediately after to its rightful owner.

But Thursday's entertainment was surpassed by that of Saturday; when the Royal party witnessed some siege operations in Catlin's Valley. The climax of the operations was the blowing-up of a redoubt. For this purpose a mine had been sunk beneath it in the usual manner, and an electric wire had been extended to the Royal tent to enable her Majesty to blow up the place; but, from some imperfection in the arrangements, the attempt failed, and some considerable time elapsed before the charge could be ignited—in the old-fashioned way. Civilians could not understand what the cause of detention was, and all they could see to explain the mystery was two or

three Sappers hurrying to the redoubt, and, after remaining there for some time, retreating again in still greater haste. There was, however, a good deal of laughing among the officers at the failure, and the Duke of Cambridge seemed especially amused. At last the dull heavy sound of the explosion attracted every eye, and, amid volumes of smoke and dust, the earthworks of the fortification were completely destroyed.

The operations of Saturday were beheld by a larger number of spectators than ever congregated on the Common upon any previous occasion, and how they all got there (remarks a reporter), through the obstacles of an ill-managed railway, clouds of dust, and exactions for conveyance quite unheard of for their exorbitance, may well excite astonishment. It is a singular illustration of the avidity with which people flock to witness public spectacles that it survives such charges as 10s., 15s., and 20s. per head for a precarious and most uncomfortable 4-mile drive in wretched broken-down machines, drawn by the most miserable "screws" of horses. The camp, however, it is known, will soon be at an end, and everybody who can afford the expense is naturally anxious to have a day at Chobham before its military attractions terminate.

#### THE STRIKES.

The strike among the dock labourers has extended to the East and West India Dock hands, about 3,000 in number. The work has lately become slack, and it is remarked in the vicinity of these docks that the labourers have selected a very bad time for the strike, and that if they had adopted the same steps four weeks earlier, it is probable their demand of 3s. per day, and 5d. per hour for over-time after four o'clock, would have been wholly or partially complied with. The demands of one class have already been conceded. The men engaged in delivering the cargoes of the corn-laden vessels lately asked for an increase of 4d. per quarter from the large ships, on the ground that the depth of hold caused more work and a longer time in hoisting up the sacks than in smaller vessels. The directors took the matter into consideration, and eventually agreed to an advance of 4d. on the old price, for ships of all sizes. The intention of the company relating to the demands of the great body of labourers now on strike has not been made known. Its affairs are said to be in a very thriving condition, the operation of free-trade, and especially the large importation of foreign corn, having greatly increased the business of this immense commercial establishment.

The labourers at the London and St. Katherine Docks are on the strike. Both companies have refused to comply with the demand, and have placarded the metropolis and various parts of the country. The consequence is that upwards of 2,500 have applied for work, and their names have been enrolled. Some of the old hands have returned, and many more would have followed, but for the intimidation of their more resolute fellows. There can be but one opinion—namely, that the wages paid to the extra dock labourers, who are not regularly employed, is not sufficient for them to support themselves in anything like comfort. At the same time it is asserted that if the wages of the dock labourers were to be raised, the charges must also be increased, which would have the effect of driving the business to the sufferance wharves.

The labourers on strike are upon the move early every morning. About half-past 6 o'clock on Monday, a large body of them met, at the East India Dock gate, and proceeded up the Commercial-road to Cannon-street, calling at several of the great sugar refining establishments. They afterwards proceeded to Bonner's-hall-fields, near the Victoria-park, where they were met by another body of labourers from the St. Katherine Docks, and a third party from the London Docks. It was suggested that they should rest themselves awhile on the grass, and they did so, conducting themselves in a most orderly manner, and afterwards they were addressed by some of their leaders, and resolutions were agreed to, declaring the fixed determination of the dock labourers not to return to their work until their "fair and reasonable demand" of 3s. for a day's work and 5d. per hour overtime had been conceded to. Another resolution was passed, recommending the committee to call a meeting at the Music Hall in Long-acre, to which the merchants and brokers doing business in the docks should be invited to attend. A procession was then marshalled, and the dock labourers paraded the principal streets of the metropolis until a late hour, and, notwithstanding the excitement and, in some instances, dismay which their presence created, everything passed off in the most quiet manner.

In the course of Monday afternoon, Mr. Mumford, the Superintendent of Police in the St. Katherine Docks, forwarded a message to the Superintendent of the East and West India Docks, that he could spare 200 men. It appears, therefore, there is more unskilled labour unemployed in the metropolis and surrounding country, than was at first supposed.

There is a large force of police in reserve at the various station-houses and in the docks, and placards at the dock gates announce that ample provision has been made to protect those who are disposed to return to work. Two or three of the labourers are under remand by the magistrates of the Thames Police Court.

In the important coal and iron district at Dowlais, the colliers still hold out. During the past week, however, a number of the men have returned to their labour. No fewer than sixteen out of eighteen blast furnaces have been blown out during the past fortnight, and thousands of men have been wandering

about and holding meetings. The result has been most disastrous to them, for striking, and leaving work without the month's notice, all the pay due to them was withheld, and the consequence has been that some 15,000 persons have been affected. Their conduct has been most exemplary. At the various meetings their demands have been discussed in a very temperate manner, and the police have never been required.

The strike amongst the Paisley pattern drawers and print cutters still exists, and though negotiations with the masters are being carried on, there are no decided prospects of an early settlement. The points which the workmen are agreed upon standing out for are—the restriction of the number of apprentices to three for every five journeymen; the retention of the apprentice entry money; and the giving an equal share of the work to the journeymen in the slack season. Several of the district committees of the block-printers' union have strongly expressed their sympathy with these demands, and their intention to support the strike, both by the appropriation of their funds and otherwise.

It is announced that "the weavers of Kidderminster are now again all out. Of seventeen firms, it is understood that the men of fourteen returned to work; but, as it was understood that the men would support the turn-outs, the masters have determined to suspend work altogether, until the whole of the weavers consent to return to their looms.

The joiners of Leeds ask for more pay; some of the masters have acceded to their demand; others resisted it and the men have struck. The men also desire to leave work one hour earlier on Saturday, "to obtain more time for recreation, and to avail themselves of going to the moor to hear the band play, and of other opportunities now afforded for intellectual and social improvement."

The turn-out of the dyers and finishers of fustians at Manchester has been attended by a disgraceful outrage at Pendleton. Messrs. Crompton and Co. had obtained some fresh hands to replace those on strike; "pickets" of turn-outs watched the premises, harangued the new men, and eventually quarrelled with them. On Tuesday night some sixty or seventy malcontents, after throwing stones on the buildings and into the yard, at length broke into the place, and with sticks and pieces of logwood violently assailed Mr. Crompton, senior, an old gentleman, his nephew, and the new workmen. Two policemen came, but they could do little against so large a body of ruffians. When a larger force of constables was known to be approaching, the turn-outs fled. Several of them have been taken, and committed for trial. Mr. Crompton, it was feared, would not be able to leave his bed for a week.

The City Commissioner of Police received the deputation, with memorials for increase of pay, on Thursday, and promised serious consideration.

**EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT THE MARYLEBONE BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley held an inquest in the Marylebone Workhouse, on Mary Ann Barnard, aged 21, lately housemaid at 22, Gloucester-road, Hyde Park, and her newly-born female child, the latter having been brought into the world by the Cæsarian operation. A soldier having proved that the deceased voluntarily jumped into the canal, at the Park-road-bridge, Regent's Park, Mr. Head, surgeon, of the Park-road, said he was the first medical man who saw deceased. About ten o'clock he was called, and found her lying on the further bank of the canal, having just been taken out of the water by the police. Mr. Allen and Mr. Fuller, two other medical men, followed. They could not say if she was then dead, but they requested the police immediately to convey her to the Marylebone Baths and Washhouses, at the end of Lisson-grove. Arriving at the baths and washhouses, the gas was still lighted, but the gates were closed. They knocked and demanded admission of the superintendent, Mr. Foot, but he refused to admit them, although told there was a woman whose life depended on a hot bath immediately. After some altercation the door was opened, and ultimately the deceased woman was got into a hot bath. After being there about ten minutes, the professional gentlemen resolved on the Cæsarian operation, to save the life of the child of which the woman was pregnant. The child was not got into a hot bath until it was too late, although artificial respiration was resorted to. Mr. Head could not say that, had they had the hot bath earlier, they might have saved the woman's life, but his impression was that the child might have been saved. The Coroner observed that the conduct of the officers at the baths and washhouses was inhuman in the extreme. As regarded the child, he did not think it probable that it had a separate existence from the mother. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict accordingly.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE** is rapidly advancing to the completion of the more important structures of the building. The huge scaffolding that spans across the great transept, about seventy feet wider, and proportionately higher, than that of the old palace, was sufficiently rebuilt by Thursday to be ready for the raising and fixing of the first rib of the iron work on Friday; and that day being the anniversary of the raising of the first column, the double event was celebrated by a dinner amongst the directors in the Palace, and a fête amongst the men at Beulah Spa. It was interesting to see these artisans, marching along, all dressed in their best, and headed by a band of their own—English, French, Italians, and Germans, all fraternally exulting in this fresh triumph of engineering skill and industrial energy.



## Postscript.

Wednesday, August 10th.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

## IRISH LEGISLATION.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved yesterday the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Tenants' Improvement Compensation Bill, and the Leasing Houses (Ireland) Bill. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE assented, but would move that they be afterwards referred to a select committee. The Earl of MALMESBURY had consulted with Lord Derby on the subject, and the proposal he should make was to reject the Tenants' Compensation Bill, but to permit the two other bills to pass through committee. The Earl of RODEN wondered how any of the bills could have passed the House of Commons, and hoped the House would reject them all. The Earl of WICKLOW thought it desirable that the Tenants' Compensation Bill should be referred to a select committee. After some observations from Lord St. LEONARD's the bills were read a second time, on the understanding that they were not to be proceeded with this session, the Earl of ABERDEEN pledging himself to bring the matter before the House of Lords early next session, and refer it to a select committee.

## SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.

The Commons went yesterday morning into committee on the Transportation Bill, when Lord PALMERSTON gave an exposition of the views of the Government upon the subject. The object of punishment was to make it a penalty to the offender and an example to others, without shocking the feelings of the community, and at the same time to combine reformation with penalty. He thought that, with regard to a great portion of those who were sentenced to transportation, reformation was by no means a hopeless object, and every effort would be made to accomplish it. When those persons who had conditional tickets-of-leave were to be released, the grave question arose, where were they to go, and how were they to be employed? He had every reason to believe that means would be found of giving all these persons employment upon the public works, apart from the convicts, at suitable wages, from which occupation, without a stigma, they might slide into the ordinary avocations of honest industry. The charge for providing additional accommodation would be borne by the public; but, as the cost of transporting criminals would be no longer incurred, there would be a very considerable annual saving of expenditure. The whole system must be considered in a great degree experimental; but he believed that this was the best mode that could be devised to meet the great change to which he had referred.

Sir J. PAKINGTON and other hon. members expressed their opinions upon the general question, and the clauses of the bill were then discussed and agreed to.

The subject was brought up again under another phase, on the vote of £407,000 for Government prisons in Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. LUCAS observed, that two different systems of prison discipline, in respect to the religious instruction of the prisoners, prevailed in the prisons of Great Britain and Ireland respectively. In Ireland, as in the colonies, there had been a system of perfect religious equality, which did not exist in the English prisons; and it was an important question, as transportation was about to be abolished, whether the same system was to be introduced into the prisons of Great Britain as was actually enforced in Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON said, that upon the entrance of a prisoner into prison, he should be called upon to state his religious persuasion, and it ought to be known by him, when he made that declaration, that nothing in respect to his treatment in gaol depended upon his declaring himself of one persuasion or another, and that he would have equal means of religious instruction by a clergyman of his own creed. The object of prison treatment was reformation, and how could that object be adequately effected if religious instruction were given to a man by a clergyman of an opposite creed? As far as the Government prisons were concerned, he had taken steps to carry into effect the views expressed by Mr. Lucas—namely, that Roman Catholics and Dissenters, as well as prisoners belonging to the Church of England, should receive religious instruction from clergymen of their own persuasion, this being one of the ingredients of the improved system of prison discipline. With regard to county prisons, he was inclined to think that some legislative alterations would be necessary, and, if so, it would be his duty next session to prepare some measure for giving to prisoners in county gaols religious instruction on the same principle as that adopted in prisons under the immediate control of the Crown.

## DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

On the order for going into committee upon the Metropolitan Sewers Acts' Continuance Bill, Lord PALMERSTON moved an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision in the bill as to moneys borrowed, or to be borrowed, under the acts, stating the sum (£300,000) he intended to propose in committee that the commissioners should be empowered to raise.

Sir B. HALL entered upon a severe criticism of the past conduct of the commissioners, and the existing state of the metropolitan sewers. By Sir W. CLAY, Mr. S. C. BUTLER, and Lord D. STUART, complaints were made of the irresponsibility of the board, the want of control on the part of the ratepayers, the extravagant outlay upon sewage works, and their imperfection; and Mr. Peto stigmatized these works as a disgrace to the country.

Upon a division, Lord PALMERSTON's motion was carried by 71 to 32, and the House went into committee on the bill, when Lord PALMERSTON gave an assurance that nothing should be done with the money which was not approved by Sir W. Cubitt and Mr. R. Stephenson, and that some general system should be adopted that would relieve the Thames from the ignominious duty it had performed, of being the common sewer of London, instead of its ornament. He thought that while, on the one hand, the ratepayers had reason to complain that they were left without relief, on the other, the commissioners, who were anxious to effect that object, might also complain that they had no funds to execute works which they believed to be absolutely necessary. There were 2,000 miles of streets in the metropolis, and only 900 miles of drains. Milton had described the evils of a populous city, when he said it was a place where

"Houses thick and sewers annoy the air."

What must be the annoyance where there were "houses thick" without any sewers at all? ["hear," and a laugh;] yet such was the condition of a great part of the metropolis [hear, hear].

## CAB LAW.

On the third reading of the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill, Colonel SIBTHORP moved several clauses, which were negatived.

Sir D. NORREYS moved a clause authorizing the magistrate, in case of dispute as to distance, to determine the same by measurement on the Ordnance map of London. Mr. LOWE objected that actual measurement was the only fair criterion; and the clause was negatived.

Mr. F. SCULLY moved a clause the object of which was to prevent the withdrawal of carriages for two days in one week without just cause or previous notice. The clause was opposed by Lord D. STUART, and supported by Sir J. SHELLEY and Mr. W. J. FOX. Mr. LOWE stated that it was in the contemplation of the omnibus proprietors, who had no pretence for complaining, to strike. He thought it was just that the public should be protected against this sort of combination. The clause was therefore added to the bill.

Mr. V. SCULLY moved to substitute for clause 13 another, to the effect (as amended afterwards) that where a carriage shall be discharged beyond the circumference of a circle the centre of which is Temple Bar, with a radius of four miles, the driver, in addition to the fare under the act, may charge at the rate of 6d. for each mile, or part of a mile, in respect of the distance between the place where he is so discharged and the nearest point of the circumference. Mr. LOWE assented, and the clause was added.—Lord D. STUART moved a series of clauses, giving the power of appeal from the decisions of police magistrates in cases of refusal or revocation of licences, or of penalty, under the act; to which Mr. LOWE suggested various objections—and upon a division, it was negatived by 41 to 27.

The bill then passed.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Times* of this morning is silent on the Eastern question. The *Daily News* says:—

The intelligence which we receive from Vienna, while confirming the pacific announcement of the *Moniteur*, shows the necessity of construing it in the narrowest sense. Several inferences which seemed fairly deducible from the statement of the *Moniteur* are already destroyed. The "note" accepted by the Czar is not the joint proposition of the four Powers, but the Austrian note, containing the project which was to serve as a model in the construction of these propositions. So that, in fact, the Czar has not taken any engagement towards the Western Powers, but has merely expressed his sentiments with reference to a certain scheme. This is, doubtless, a great point gained in the interest of peace, and augurs well for the favourable progress of the remaining negotiations, but it is impossible not to regret that the fact was not fairly stated in the first instance, either in the *Moniteur* or by our own Ministers.

A letter, in the same journal, from Constantinople, July 25, states that the Hospodars have been recalled as a matter of principle, but it is difficult to say whether they are in a position to comply with the orders of the Porte. The French and English Consuls have received instructions to lower their flags and cease to act, but to remain at their posts. Gen. Gortchakoff has addressed a letter to Reschid Pacha, urging the necessity of strict military discipline on all sides, and the danger of the slightest collision between the Russian and Turkish forces. The Russian troops, *via* Skulanie, reached that town in the utmost misery and exhaustion. They thronged in overwhelming numbers to private dwellings in search of food and shelter, having been exposed during the day's march to a scorching sun, and drenched with rain, which, towards evening, poured in torrents.

Our preparations continue with the utmost vigour and activity. It is really difficult to describe the warlike ardour of the fleet, the army, and of the entire Mussulman population—all firmly resolved to defend to the last the national honour. Never at any period, in modern times, has the Porte assumed so formidable an attitude. An intelligent French officer in the Government service assured me, that in case of war, the Russians will find their enemy in numbers, courage, and discipline, far different from the twenty-seven raw battalions which so long and at times so effectually resisted them during the last war. The army of the Danube consists at present of above a hundred thousand chosen men, and is quartered between Schumla, Rustchuk, Sistowa, and Widdin. A council of war is to be permanently held at Varna; and my advices of the 29th instant state that Omer Pacha and several other officers of distinction were expected there on that day. The same letter confirms the accounts of much sickness and intermittent fever ravaging the Russian forces in consequence of the inundation of the Danube. Colonel Neale, it appears, is permanently settled at Schumla.

Letters from Tabriz state that Mr. Thompson, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Government, has obtained a signal victory over the Russian diplomatist. Prince Dolgoroucki, the Russian Minister, was on the point of quitting the Court of Persia.

We learn, by way of Trebizonde, that the war still continues in Circassia. The Circassians have attacked the fortress of Toprakiate, and carried the place, in spite of the determined resistance of the garrison. Owing to this defeat Prince Menschikoff has proclaimed a state of blockade on the coasts of Circassia, from Anapa to Sankorum Kale.

Accounts from Copenhagen represent the cholera as somewhat on the decrease, the new cases not exceeding 150 per day.

The Papal police having been informed that a number of young men with British passports had landed at Civita Vecchia, caused them to be followed, and two of them were arrested. Their passports turned out to be forgeries.

## THE REVIEW OF THE FLEET.

The promised spectacle of Thursday is exciting a degree of interest quite unparalleled in the usually monotonous town of Portsmouth. It is already filled with visitors, accommodation for whom is of course at an enormous premium. We have had no great naval review since that which took place on the 23rd of June, 1814, in the presence of the Allied Sovereigns. Since the close of the frightful struggle which that event commemorated, changes have taken place in every department of the navy so great and decisive, that Nelson would hardly recognise it as the same service in which he conquered and died. In 1814 there was no such thing as a war steamer. Now, we not only have fleets of them, but it is quite evident that they have an acknowledged superiority to the old sail of the line, which must make us rely upon them mainly for maintaining our maritime supremacy. What was done on Monday by way of rehearsal would not have been practicable in 1814, when the ships remained moored during the inspection of the Allied Sovereigns, and no evolutions were attempted; whereas on Monday they all went out to sea, manœuvred with as much precision as the troops at Chobham, and came back again to Spithead with the utmost facility, quite irrespective of sails, wind, or weather. On the other hand, the new power which the Admiralty has tasked to do its bidding consumed for the day's work from 300 to 400 tons of coal at least, and perhaps more. Thus the long peace, while it has vastly strengthened our naval resources, has rendered them proportionately dependent upon branches of industry which can only be prosperously carried on in times when public tranquillity is preserved.

The spectacle of to-morrow will in reality be quite unprecedented. It will recall nothing that much resembles any great seafight that has ever taken place. It will have rather a prospective interest by indicating what naval warfare, should it again occur, may be expected to be. It will demonstrate—we are assured—that, amidst all our grumblings, our navy is the largest and finest in the world. To the fleet, which consists of twenty-five ships, will be added, not only the steamers required for the concourse of dignitaries, but also those for the general public. The Peninsular and Oriental Company will have there one of their best packets, and altogether the display of steam power will be quite unprecedented. Still it might have been considerably augmented, had the Admiralty chosen to bring from Sheerness and Plymouth the "St. Jean d'Acre," the "Neptune," the "Waterloo," and the "St. George," all first-rates. Probably they did not wish to give the review a character that might have been, in the existing state of European politics, considered menacing.

Rear-Admiral Corry's division (port) of the fleet, consisting of the "Agamemnon," 91 (flag), "Hogue," 60, "Ajax," 58, "Arrogant," 46, "Tribune," 30, "Sidon," 22, "Encounter," 14, "Desperate," 8, "Baracouta," 6, and "Yeuvius," 6, weighed at 8 a.m. yesterday, and proceeded out to the south-east, all under steam, and, after exercising all the forenoon, returned to Spithead, and moored by 2 o'clock to receive the Queen on passing through Spithead, on her way to Osborne. The "Queen," 116, "London," 90, "Prince Regent," 90, and "Amphion," 34, attended by their wet-nurses of the paddle, remained at St. Helen's.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, arrived in the Royal Clarence-yard at 4.20 p.m., and were received as usual by Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Major-General Simpson, Commodore Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Captain Superintendent Courtenay, and the staff of the establishment. The guard of honour was furnished by the Rifle Brigade. The usual salute from the flagships "Victory" and "Neptune" denoted the Royal arrival. The Court immediately embarked in the "Fairy," and steamed out of harbour, the platform guns saluting as the Royal vessel emerged from its mouth. Passing through the fleet from the east end, the crews on the yards of each ship cheered loudly, and the Royal salutes fired by the whole line in rapid succession had an exceedingly grand and imposing effect. Her Majesty arrived at Osborne about half-past 5 o'clock.

The "Gorgon," "Bulldog," "Stromboli," "Conflict," "Hector," "Vivid," "Driver," and "Lizard," have been appropriated by the Admiralty to the reception of the company invited by Government to be present on Thursday.

## CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

The arrivals of foreign wheat and oats have been most moderate this week, and the continuance of fine weather tends to depress prices, but for good fresh samples of wheat and oats Monday's quotations were maintained. Barley, beans, and peas, without any material alteration, flour quiet, prices the same as Monday.



## THE REPEAL OF THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

THE BILL FOR THE REPEAL OF THE ADVERTISEMENT TAX HAS RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT; AND HAS, THEREFORE, BECOME LAW. On this event the public are to be congratulated even more than the press. To the latter, it offers a boon in the removal of vexatious restrictions and of annoyances inseparable from contact with the officials of Somerset House; but whether or not it will prove a pecuniary benefit is a problem as yet unsolved. Seeing, however, that there is an almost unanimous determination on the part of the newspaper press to give advertisers the full benefit of the reduction, the public will gain an unmixed benefit. We regard the commencement of it as a revolution in advertising. Of late years the journal has found a rival in the railway station, the omnibus, and a half-dozen untaxed media for reaching the public. Now, relieved from the pressure of a burdensome and unequal tax on publicity, it can offer to the advertiser unrivalled advantages in respect to cheapness, directness, and effectiveness. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt that the range of advertising will become widely extended; that the prejudices against this easy and simple means of inter-communication will soon disappear, as they have done in America; and that "wants" which have hitherto entailed much private trouble and inquiry, will thus find expression and attention.

We believe we are best consulting our own interests by meeting the change in a bold, confident spirit, and by doing our utmost to increase the facilities for publicity in our columns. We shall therefore offer to the public more than the full amount of the existing tax, as soon as it is finally repealed, and entirely alter the principle upon which advertisements have been charged. Hitherto advertisements of eight lines and under have been charged 5s., whatever the length. We shall in future charge according to the space occupied; viz., 6d. per line up to six lines, and 3d. per line beyond six lines. That is to say,—

	s.	d.
1 line Advertisement.....	0	6
2 ditto .....	1	0
3 ditto .....	1	6
4 ditto .....	2	0
5 ditto .....	2	6
6 ditto .....	3	0

On reference to this number several advertisements headed "Wanted," of four and five lines in length, will be observed. Such advertisement, now charged at the uniform rate of 5s., will, as appears from the above scale, pay only 2s. and 2s. 6d. respectively. Ingenuity will, ere long, as amongst our Transatlantic cousins, very soon condense advertisements into the smallest compass—so that three (1s. 6d.), or even two lines (1s.) may suffice for some announcements, such as business addresses, situations, &c., &c.

Without boasting of our superiority as an advertising medium, we think the NONCONFORMIST is adapted for a large class of advertisers. Its subscribers are scattered all over the country, and, we believe, we are decidedly within the mark, in estimating our readers at sixfold the subscribers. Wherever our columns have been had recourse to for short "Wants" and other brief announcements, the result, so far as we have heard, has been eminently satisfactory. Our paper, too, is a size adapted for binding as a volume, and is likely to lie about a parlour and counting-house, or a club-room, and thus receive more notice than journals of a larger fold and a more ephemeral description. A glance at our columns, at the spirit that runs through our original articles, at the selection and adaptation of news, and at the eleven volumes which have preceded the present, will, better than anything we can say, indicate the general character of our readers. The NONCONFORMIST is a family journal, and as such, affords an excellent medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Situations and Tradesmen's announcements, &c. Tradesmen, especially, have now an unequalled and cheap mode of communicating with the public, and publishers at a charge of 1s. 6d. or 2s. (scarcely more than the present duty), may secure that prominent announcement of every separate publication, which is so much valued.

There are, no doubt, many metropolitan journals of much larger circulation than our own, though read by a different class. But every advertiser knows that one cardinal point for his consideration is quality rather than quantity. On this point we quote the following weighty remarks from Mitchell's "Newspaper Press Directory":—

"Some of the most widely-circulated journals in the empire are the worst possible to advertise in. Their readers are not purchasers; and any money spent upon them is so much thrown away. A journal that circulates amongst the families of the district; one which has the confidence of the monied and respectable classes of society; one which, from its character, is likely to be read attentively by its circle of readers—in their own houses—at their own fire-sides, whilst it also finds access to the news-rooms and libraries of its locality—is a better medium for advertising, with a circulation of 2,000, than another with a circulation of 4,000, that circulation being chiefly confined to inns, public-houses, and beer-shops. The reason is this: readers at home look to advertisements as a part of the contents of the paper in which they may be interested, and almost always refer to them. The same may be said of the frequenters of reading-rooms and libraries,—generally men of business, who want to see a number of local journals for the advantage of their business announcements; but readers at public-houses, it will be found, as a rule, read for the news and the politics, not for the advertisements: a long and close observation warrants us in coming to this conclusion."

Other advantages enjoyed by ourselves might be stated; but we will be content with observing, that advertisers

of every description will in future be able to address the public through our columns in advertisements of sixpence and upwards—an advantage never yet, so far as we are aware, afforded in this country.

\* \* For the convenience of country friends, we may state, that on the average, eight words are contained in a line, AND THAT ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, Publisher, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS must be made payable at the General Post-office.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Copies of the Nonconformist of January 14, February 4, and April 7, 1852, are wanted.

From circumstances we may be excused from explaining, several correspondents must be unanswered this week. "H. Everest."—The Act is operative from the 19th of May last; and will, therefore, doubtless include the case you refer to.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1853.

### SUMMARY.

At length, fair weather and good news,—promises of plenty and assurances of peace! For more than a week past, the skies have worn an aspect most auspicious for the delayed and threatened harvest. On Monday, too, the political barometer announced distinctly, "Set Fair."

Telegraphic despatches, received almost simultaneously by the French and English Governments, communicate the welcome intelligence that the Czar has acceded to the Austrian proposition, and consents to receive at St. Petersburg an ambassador from the Sublime Porte. The *Moniteur* gave this communication on Sunday, in the words of the despatch—on Monday morning, it appeared in the *Times*, with a semi-official article. Private expresses from various points are to the same effect. A comparison of dates makes us wonder at the suddenness of the decision, and at the rapidity with which it has been communicated; and subsequent despatches, while confirming the tenour of the first, remind us of an unpleasant omission—namely, of an engagement for the immediate evacuation of the Danubian Principalities. But as the telegraph only tells us what we had all along anticipated,—that Russia yields to the united representations of Europe,—we need not subject it to a critical reading; and as our Government assures us the restoration of the invaded territories to their *statu quo* is an indispensable condition of peace, it matters little whether or not Russia has formally assented to that particular in the Vienna propositions.

An upward bound of the funds is the first intimation we receive of the general feeling of relief at the withdrawal of the long incumbent thunder-cloud. The condition of the labour-market must greatly increase the satisfaction of all sensible men at the clearing-up. The time has gone by when the consumption of human material by the cannon was supposed to improve the condition of what remained. We had thought, too, that the fallacy of connecting a rise in the price of provisions with an advance of wages had disappeared from the minds of, at any rate, London artisans; but we read, with regret, that it was used the other day at a meeting of bricklayers on the strike. The poor Dock-labourers have by this time discovered that such service as theirs—raw, unskilled, brute-like—is yet to be had, with a little seeking, within a few miles of the spot where it is wanted; and that in vain, while this is the case, is the sympathy of public sentiment—excited by their notoriously hard lot, and the general peacefulness of their demeanour—against the will of capitalists resolute to abide by the strict laws of supply and demand. The Dowlas miners are learning a similar lesson with a patience really pitiable. An outrage on an obnoxious employer at Manchester, is almost the solitary exception to the pacific tenour of the higher-wages movement.

But however averse from war as a reality, our higher and middle classes seem bent upon its enjoyment as a pastime. The Queen and Prince, with their children and visitors—among the latter, curiously enough, the daughter and son-

in-law of the very sovereign against whom all the menace of belligerent parade is now turned—run down to the camp twice or thrice a week, and are attended by a vast concourse of delighted spectators. While we write, every one who can get a holiday is hurrying to Portsmouth or Southampton, to witness the naval review and sham fight—a spectacle which will be repeated tomorrow, after a lapse of nearly forty years; and is expected to demonstrate the terrible efficiency of those peculiarly national defences over whose inadequacy lamentation was recently so loud and positive. Not disputing the wisdom of keeping in good working order the establishments for which we pay so enormously, nor at all depreciating the pictorial excellence of these exhibitions, we must express a doubt of their coming under the head of those "means of peace" which Lord John Russell tells us are the best "preparations for war."

The India Bill has passed through the Lords, after a debate not uninteresting, despite the exhaustion of the subject, and without opposition—but, unhappily, not without mutilation. Earl Derby being detained at home by gout, the hereditary foe of British statesmen, the lead of the opposition devolved on Earl Malmesbury, who showed himself querulous without courage; pretending to "wash his hands" of the affair—as though the responsibility of the legislator could be got rid of at the convenience of the partizan. Earl Ellenborough acted as the independent critic in debate, but was mischievous in committee—moving, for reasons which we do not quite understand, the excision of Sir John Pakington's clause abolishing the salt monopoly; to which Ministers of course readily assented, and the abdicated Malmesbury offered no opposition. The Bishop of Oxford was eloquent on the moral aspect of the question; but seems to have excluded from that view the inhumanity of enacting famine and disease.—Another mischievous and peculiarly ill-timed act of our hereditary and narrow-minded legislators, is the rejection of a Bill for legalizing peaceable combinations of workmen, as of employers—a measure which had passed the searching ordeal of the Commons; and might, surely—had but one strong-minded and popularly-sympathetic peer have taken it in hand—have overcome the pedantic opposition of Lord Truro.

The Commons have been most conspicuously occupied this week with the Charitable Trusts Bill and with the voting of supply. They have also made another cut at the remaining obstructions to their progress. Lord John's Education Bill has been finally given up—Lord Blandford's scheme for the better administration of episcopal revenues, dismissed with polite regrets—the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, sent after some kindred shams—and the adjourned debate on a committee of inquisition into religious houses, resolutely suppressed. One or two measures for the improvement of the metropolis, in atmosphere and structure, being in the vigorous hands of Lord Palmerston, have been pushed through with a jest and a thrust.

The returns of the Registrar-General and the Board of Trade—the inauspicious commencement of the Protestant mission to Ireland—the reappearance of the Von Beck case—the increasing interest of the intelligence from China—might furnish themes for further disquisition, if space or strength permitted; but we are at the end of both, and therefore reserve such of these topics as will keep for that happier season—the recess.

### PEACE WITHOUT DISHONOUR.

REASONABLE, humane, and patriotic men, of all parties and every country, will rejoice that this now appears less improbable than at any moment for some weeks past. So long has it seemed rather to be hoped than expected that the "Eastern difficulty"—a difficulty created by the ruthless and ill-disguised aggression of one power, and the individual worthlessness but relative importance of another—could be solved without recourse to that unintelligent and immoral force which is sometimes the alone arbiter between nations as between men, but which usually raises two or three new questions in the place of that which it decides. For the first time since the Russian vanguard crossed the Pruth, and the allied fleets lifted their anchors from Malta, have we reliable intelligence of the aggressor's amena-



bility to the remonstrances and menaces of his confederated neighbours. We are quite aware that it is still possible the Czar may be so insensate as to violate the spirit while professing to respect the letter of his engagement—or that the announcement of his surrender to the constraint of diplomacy, in anticipation of the constraint of war, may be premature; but we believe that neither is the telegraph this time in error, nor has Nicholas so completely abandoned the policy of prudent and tentative aggression to which he has hitherto chastened his ambition.

If it be so, what a great calamity have we been spared! what substantial advantages have been gained! A few weeks of preparation for, and apprehension of, war, has given us a taste of its actual losses and horrors. We have been favoured with a vision of the monster, and have shrunk back, less in fear than in aversion. We have looked upon him through the letters of newspaper correspondents, as the invader of the territories destined to be at once the scene and object of conflict, but to enjoy none of its supposititious rewards—tramping through Moldavia and Wallachia; displacing its executive and functionaries; billeting a ferocious horde in peaceful homes; singing its blasphemous *Te Deum* in the temples of the people whose harvests it consumes and whose industry it interrupts; seizing the farmer's cattle to draw artillery waggons; inoculating the towns with the filth and disease incurred by a summer's march. We have read of the impatience of the Mussulman rabble at Constantinople for the declaration of hostilities, and of the patriotic ardour upon the banks of the Danube of the poor wretches who were hunted up from the villages of Asia Minor to serve in the army of the Sultan. We have felt in the trembling or depression of the funds, the arrest of the streams of commerce, the diminished supply of certain articles of food,—symptoms of a universal disturbance and fever,—indications of the impossibility of wounding one member of the European body politic, and tying up the limb from sympathetic action. Not the most eager for the punishment of Russian ambition, nor the most unaccustomed to thought or feeling, can have observed these things without shuddering at the image which they conjure up—the image of burning towns and blood-sodden fields, of wholesale death by sea and land, of physical suffering and domestic sorrow, of money poured out in rivers, and gathered up again like water spilt upon the ground, of conscriptions and pressgangs, of high prices and heavy taxes, ending, no doubt, in the humiliation of Russia, but almost as certainly in the final bankruptcy of Turkey, and the indefinite retardation of Greek or Slavonian freedom and prosperity.

Much of the impatience that has been expressed at the moderation and forbearance of the French and English Governments, sprang, we believe, from the impression that in war with Russia lay the certainty of liberation for her victims—the uprising of Poland, Hungary, and Italy. "The allies have but to loose the Republicans," we have seen it urged, repeatedly, in the course of these discussions. But is not that just the one thing they would not do? France, the bond-slave of an autocrat—England, ruled by aristocratic cliques far more averse to Mazzini than to Nicholas—Austria, a party to the confederation against Russia,—who would propose or consent to the subsidizing of patriot insurgents? The accession of Austria to the anti-Russian league extinguished hope in that direction. There remained, then, only the integrity of the Ottoman Empire to fight for—to the defence of which honour and interest may unite to bind us, but which would hardly excite an enthusiasm sufficient to carry us with cheerfulness through a war with a power of whose resources we are ignorant, and in alliance with a sovereign whom we English people detest, though our ministers call him "Francis Joseph, the hope of his country."

The calamity of war averted, substantial advantage will, we believe, have been gained. Russia will have been taught that the public opinion of Europe, enlightened to her ambitious designs and unprincipled policy, is resolute to defeat them. Turkey will have learned, that to retain a name and place among civilized nations, she must cast the slough of centuries, become regenerate as well as reformed, cease to sell the government of her finest provinces, guard as well as respect the rights of her best subjects, and secure the continual sympathy by cultivating the

closest intercourse with her surest protectors. And the peoples at large will surely receive a lesson in the respective uses of diplomatic and military establishments—an impressive warning of the necessity for some definite organization of international relations. "Diplomacy has deserved once more the gratitude of the world," exclaims one writer, reviewing the crisis. "Behold the wisdom of backing argument by force," exclaim others. For our part, we are moved to laughter by the tedious palaver of the one, and to apprehension by the bluster of the other. We see in the conference at Vienna a tardy and clumsy resort to that principle of arbitration which we would have embodied in a code of laws and a standing court. We see in the armies of occupation, the natural use of a military establishment to a ruler less scrupulous than vigorous,—and in the fleet in Besika Bay the image of that resistless public force which underlies the decisions of conferences, just as the sword above the judicial bench asserts the physical power of the law. That Russia has succumbed to the expostulations or threats of the other powers, is sufficient refutation of the standing argument, Arbitration would only be the prelude of war. That she has wasted the Principalities, usurped their governments, and disturbed all Europe, is an instance of the perils to which we are ever exposed, until nations mutually bind themselves to submit their disputes to a more rational and less costly arbiter than the sword. And through this principle—the sentiment of confederated peoples protecting the rights of each—we predict Europe will make her way to universal freedom and well-guarded peace.

#### PLATFORM AND PICTORIAL TEACHING.

ANY one who has recently partaken of the hospitality of the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House must have noticed upon the walls of the Egyptian Hall a series of diagrams illustrative of various scientific and artistic subjects, the production of the Working Men's Educational Union. The peculiar adaptation of these large cloth pictures for lecturing purposes is obvious at a glance, and has been tested in a wide field. We have received a copy of the First Annual Report of that Society,\* and have been so much interested in its contents as to feel desirous of commending it to general perusal. To induce people to read documents of this character requires unusual powers of persuasion. Yet are they, oftentimes, mines of valuable and suggestive information, models of skilful arrangement, and, not seldom, fountains of practical eloquence. Such is the Report before us. It is admirably adapted to brace up the energies and warm the heart of the Christian philanthropist. Especially does it show, in the most striking manner, the great amount of good that may, with the blessings of Heaven, be effected by a very simple and inexpensive agency.

We have more than once called attention to the operations of this society, and need only now repeat that its object is to encourage the delivery "of popular literary and scientific lectures, imbued with a sound religious spirit, by preparing suitable diagrams and other aids to the lecturers," and to promote "the formation of lending libraries and mutual instruction classes."

Thus far the Committee have mainly been engaged in carrying out the first of these objects. Nine sets of diagrams have been prepared—one on each of the following subjects:—"Nineveh and Assyria;" "The Solar System;" "Eastern Habitations;" "Human Physiology in relation to Health;" "The Catacombs at Rome, and Early Christianity;" "Paganism—its practices;" "The Six Mechanical Powers;" "Optics—the Human Eye, the Telescope, and the Nebula;" and "The Microscope." The diagrams in each set are from 3 to 30 in number; while 121 different illustrations have been produced, of which copies have been printed and coloured to the extent of 26,000 yards of calico. Large quantities of these diagrams are on hand, and may be obtained at a very moderate cost, singly or in the set. There are, besides the above, a series of twenty diagrams on missionary subjects in preparation, which will include illustrations of Heathen superstition and barbarisms, as well as of the trials, perils, and results, of missionary labour.

\* The First Annual Report of the Working Men's Educational Union. London: F. Baron, 43, Skinner-street.

It may be easily imagined that these diagrams have been extensively serviceable. Lectures have been delivered all over the country to working men on the topics named, and have in almost every instance proved attractive. The Union has done much to popularize and extend this educational agency—to smooth over the difficulties of the lecturer, and to enhance the interest of his audience. It is calculated that at least a quarter of a million of people during the six months ending in May last, attended lectures originated by this society. In a large number of towns and districts the Union has taken the initiative in the formation of Mutual Improvement Societies, or has grafted its operations upon existing agencies. These may be regarded as preliminary to more extended results. It is not so much what the Educational Union directly accomplishes, as the facilities it affords, that constitutes its claim to support. The large masses of the working classes indisposed to enter places of worship, may be reached by this attractive agency. Good popular lectures, well illustrated, will draw audiences where religious services fail. The plan, too, affords scope for a new and but little used description of instrumentality. Ministers of religion are already overworked in their respective spheres. In this field of activity laymen may appropriately take the lead, and men of moderate ability easily qualify themselves. It offers abundant scope for benevolent enterprise, and involves but a small outlay of time, labour, or expense. It interferes with no existing organizations, but is adapted to aid them by drawing away the people from debasing indulgences, and creating a thirst for knowledge, if not a taste for religion.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the operations of the Union is, the small cost at which they have been conducted. £2,500 is the whole amount of its required capital, and all that has been effected hitherto has been accomplished with less than one-half of that sum. The former amount scarcely equals the cost of a chapel accommodating some 700 people; and yet by the possession of this sum the Union would be in a position to dispense scientific, historic, and religious truth to hundreds of thousands of our countrymen who are beyond the reach of other agencies. That the whole of the £2,500 has not as yet been obtained, is, we hope, to be attributed rather to want of information than absence of interest. No missionary operations, in our view, promise so great results at so trifling an expense; and we have the assurance of the committee that as soon as the balance of the £2,500 capital has been contributed, "the stock of the Union may be so augmented that the moderate profit on the sale of material, together with the income arising from the annual subscriptions, will be sufficient to make self-supporting for the future the operations of the Union." It is not, therefore, in a spirit of pleasantry that we advise our readers for once to buy a report, and learn for themselves the vast field opened by means of the Working Men's Educational Union for the efforts of Christian philanthropists, as well as the strong claims it presents to their active and pecuniary support.

The multiplication of these unsectarian institutions is one of the most gratifying signs of the times. It has a special interest to ourselves, because every voluntary agency of this kind only adds to the condemnation of compulsion as applied to religion. Liberal Churchmen, who so cordially co-operate with their Dissenting brethren in philanthropic ends, must, in course of time, become ashamed of the legal superiority of their own Church, and feel a desire to establish religious equality among all sects, both in name and in deed. Ragged Church and Educational Unions are living witnesses against the efficiency of State Churches, while the co-operation of differing Christians in attempting to elevate humanity exposes the injustice of maintaining a dominant sect.

#### LOCAL LEGISLATION FOR LOCAL WORKS.

AN important intimation was made, incidentally, by Sir W. Molesworth, in the discussion of the estimate for the Battersea Embankment. In reply to Mr. Disraeli's objection, that local works should be executed at the local cost, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works said, Yes, but local representation is justly preliminary to local taxation; and that is under the consideration of Government. We understand him to mean that it is in contemplation—as has been rumoured—to



extend the municipality of London City, and come to it the many metropolitan improvements that are demanded.

Mr. Francis Bennoch has lately put forth a pamphlet demonstrating the necessity of five new bridges to the facile intercourse of Middlesex and Surrey.\* Mr. Henderson—of the firm of Fox and Henderson—has just projected a magnificent system of railway termini; and an association for promoting the street improvement of the metropolis is talked of. This latter should amalgamate with the London Municipal Reform League, inaugurated the other day, and seek, as the essential preliminary, in right and in fact, to the material perfection of the capital, its political organization, uniting the householders of the two counties in one bond of citizenship. It was the boast of an emperor that he found Rome brick and left it marble—it must be the work of the people to effect an analogous change in the modern capital of the world.

**GOOD SENSE IN BAD ENGLISH.**—The following letter has been addressed to the *Times*, by a political fugitive from Germany:—

"Sir,—The Cabman question has been spoken in Your journal, and the condemnation of a Cabman, having asked 5sh. for a short fare, which has much contributed to the Cab-owner's public offence and crime on Wednesday, is not so alone standing, as great number of people is believing. For the Stranger, 'tis a fortune that the robbery of these "Wegelagerer" has become an end. The undersigned German, in the first time of his being in London, not knowing the laws for cabman, has regularly been robbed of this men, then he has must pay for a fare of 2 miles 4sh.—for a fare of 3 miles 6sh.—in the manner that seldom he has had a fare under 3sh. He 'co'n't good speak english, and for not would have scandal in the street he must pay as much as these rubbers were asking. When he was saying, "having heard that the fare were only 3sh."—the cabman replying, that were true, but "he must enough become the back fare to the station." It would be good for the great number of strangers visiting London, that in every carriage for public use were published the laws and conditions under which the carriage owner was authorized for public service, and by the great number of strangers, who can not understand english it should be, that this publication were also in french and German language. But these rubberies are not alone standing; a number of taverns are no better—at example, the great tavern at the entrance of Regents park, the York and Albany tavern. The undersigned, coming from the zoological gardens in Regents park during rainy weather, and having cold, asked himself 10—12 drops (a little glass) of rum and a cup of coffee without milk. The rum was bad and the coffee not good! But the worst was the price of them. "6 pence for the coffee"—paid! "The Waiter, Sir"—paid 1d. "6 pence the rum, Sir!" This I would not pay, meaning that the rum were paid with the coffee. But I must, would I not have scandal. This, Sir, are only two facts of my experiences, and such facts are not pleasing the stranger, which is coming to England in the meaning that the free people of England also would be a honest people! The last give much to wish! If I publish these facts, 'tis not on account of me,—no, 'tis only for do the service, that such things may become an end, and for love to the people of England, for what I wish, that it should be great in every manner.

**THE LEADENHALL-STREET PARLIAMENT.**—At a Special General Court of the East India Company, on Wednesday, Mr. Russell Ellice, the Chairman, submitted a motion to the effect that the Court concurred with the Court of Directors in accepting the Government Bill. Mr. Holt Mackenzie, strongly condemning the bill, moved resolutions by way of amendment. They complained of the arbitrary reduction of the number of Directors, the objectionable mode of reducing them, and the intrusion of nominees; but declared the willingness of the Court to agree to that intrusion, providing the nominees were selected by some authority independent of the Crown. The postponement of all provision relative to the Government in India was recommended; and the denial to the Secret Committee of the right of advising the President of the Board of Control was deprecated. Amendments were supported by Sir Thomas Colebrook and Mr. Hume. Mr. Lewin and Mr. Ayrton criticised the bill, the petition, and the Court of Directors. After much conversation, it was agreed that the original motion should be withdrawn, and the amendment with it. Mr. Hume proposed that the resolutions should be thrown into the form of a petition and presented to the House of Lords. This was carried, and the seal of the Company was affixed.

**THE WIDOW OF A NAVVIE**, remarkable among the people of Goole for her miserable life and penurious habits—habitually denying herself the necessities of life, and refusing to give anything to her brother, who with his family was nearly starving—died the other day, and on searching her house, gold turned up in odd corners. One bag had 500 sovereigns; at the bottom of a chest were 150; in a butter-pot 500; and in notes and other documents more than £2,000. In all £4,250 was found in the house of the wretched old woman.

**NOTTINGHAM GENERAL EXCHANGE.**—A public dinner, to celebrate the opening of this institution, took place on Wednesday evening, in the main hall of the establishment, which is situate in Thurland-street. The company comprised about 200 of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the town and neighbourhood, with a few visitors, among whom were Mr. Walter, M.P., and Mr. Cheetham, M.P.

\* The Bridges of London. "Are more Bridges needed?" Answered affirmatively. By Francis Bennoch. Eppingham Wilson.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS BILL.

Mr. C. BERKELEY moved on Wednesday that this bill be committed. Colonel SIBTHORP moved that it be committed that day three months. The amendment was negatived by 85 to 19, and the House went into committee.

The consideration of the clauses, however, was interrupted by various objections, and a long discussion ensued. On the first clause, whereby the employment of bands at elections was prohibited under the penalty of forfeiting the seat, Mr. C. BERKELEY appealed to the common sense of hon. members—and in so doing he need hardly say he did not address himself to the hon. and gallant member for Lincoln [laughter]—he appealed to hon. members whether they would allow elections to continue to be conducted in a manner which tended to inflame men's minds by these ridiculous processions and music. How could his right hon. friend opposite (Sir J. Graham) approve of being marched about a town with a flag inscribed with the words "Jimmy Graham and consistency?" [loud laughter;] and then come to that House and say that the employment of a band of music, leading, as it did, to all sorts of debauchery and violence, was merely a harmless way of celebrating a triumph? He would leave the bill to the common sense and understanding of the House; and if they chose to reject it, the fault would not be his.

Colonel SIBTHORP: The hon. member who has just sat down has been pleased to allude to me in terms not very courteous, and which I think will be best refuted by the contempt which I entertain for that hon. member [laughter and order]. I will tell the hon. member that there are two kinds of sense. There is such a thing as common sense, and there is also such a thing as no sense at all, and I should rather be deficient in common sense than have, like the hon. member, no sense at all [roars of laughter]. The hon. member is in the one position, I am in the other, and I treat him with the contempt that he merits [renewed laughter].

Sir J. GRAHAM observed that he had not come down to the House that day with the intention of taking part in this discussion, but in order that he might be present in the committee on the Lunatics Care and Treatment Bill [a laugh], which stood next on the paper. This measure, having precedence, came on, and being present, he had been unwilling to leave the House, because he did not think it would be respectful to the House to do so; but when called on personally to give an opinion, he would not shrink from responding to the appeal [hear]. He trusted that the hon. and gallant member for Lincoln, under whose leadership he (Sir J. Graham) acted on the present occasion [laughter], would preserve his good humour. The hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. C. Berkeley) had treated him, to be sure, rather hardly; but he (Sir J. Graham) would advise the hon. and gallant member to be consoled.

He loves no plays,  
As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music.

[Laughter.]

The committee divided on the question that the chairman do leave the chair, which was negatived by 84 to 47—majority, 37.

The committee again divided on Mr. Cowper's amendment, to the effect that the penalty be a fine of £100 instead of the forfeiture of the seat, which was carried by 73 to 48—majority, 25.

In reply to a question from Mr. Bass, Mr. COWPER said the intention of the amendment was that the fine of £100 should be inflicted for every separate offence.

Mr. LIDDELL then moved that the word "shillings" should be substituted for "pounds" in the amendment, so as to make the penalty £5 instead of £100.

Mr. E. BALL was sure that music and flags would always continue to be used; and, therefore, as he was a poor man, and as he would be liable to answer for the acts of his supporters, he should prefer the penalty of 100s. to that of £100. Besides, what was music? [a laugh.] Some people contended that the finest musical instrument was the human voice. Besides, in his part of the country the farmers had a peculiar way of whistling; and for anything he knew, they might choose to escort him to the place of election with a chorus of that description. He supposed that he should then be charged with having been accompanied to the hustings by a band of music [laughter]. He trusted—and now he was serious [a laugh]—that the matter would be postponed till the general measure of reform promised by the Government should be brought in [hear, hear].

After some further conversation, Mr. W. F. HUME moved that the chairman now report progress, and the further consideration of the bill be postponed till that day month.

The committee divided, when the numbers were:—  
For reporting progress . . . . . 66  
Against it . . . . . 45  
Majority . . . . . 21

Progress was reported accordingly, the effect of which will be to throw the bill over for this session.

Colonel SIBTHORP, amid loud laughter, congratulated the country "on a good riddance from such trash."

### EPISCOPAL REVENUES.

On the order for the second reading of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill, Mr. WIGRAM, concurring in the general views of the Marquis of Blandford, and in the avowed object of the bill, thought there were strong reasons against reading it a second time. First, the late period of the session rendered hopeless its

passing this year. Secondly, a commission had been issued by the Crown, of which Lord Blandford was a member, for inquiring into the state of cathedrals and collegiate churches, and matters connected therewith, terms so large as to reach all the objects of the bill, and this inquiry was pending. Thirdly, a provisional act, passed for facilitating the voluntary enfranchisement of ecclesiastical estates would expire next year, so that the whole subject must then come before Parliament. Independently of these reasons, there were objections to the two main features of the bill—to fix the incomes of bishops, and to transfer at one swoop all these estates to the hands of the Ecclesiastical Estate Commissioners. Without wishing to commit the House to a disapprobation of the bill, he moved to defer the second reading for three months.

Sir R. INGLIS seconded this amendment. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed the hope that the motion would not be pressed by the Marquis, who then withdrew his bill.

### CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

On Thursday, in the Commons, the Charitable Trusts Bill was considered as amended.

Sir F. THESIGER raised a strong objection to the proposed exemption of Roman Catholic charities; and complained that notice had not been given by Lord John Russell of his intention to move the exemption. Why, had not the Roman Catholics appealed before? This was a novel proposition; for the act of 1835, exempting Catholics, was addressed to a preliminary inquiry, and was not intended as permanent legislation; and in no bill brought in since 1844 had they been exempted. It would be for the interest of the Roman Catholics that their trusts should be included. The fear entertained by them that some of their trusts would come under the action of the bill as superstitious was idle, as no Attorney-General would direct such action.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not think such fear ill grounded. Many of the Roman Catholic trusts, such as those for the purchase of masses for the dead, were in strictness illegal. Sir F. Thesiger might not interfere with such trusts, but Mr. Newdegate, if he happened to be Attorney-General, certainly would, and the Roman Catholics were justified in asking to be protected from an act which might or might not be put into hostile operation, according to the will of the Attorney-General for the time being. That the Roman Catholics had not appealed before, was no reason for resisting their appeal now. He had been informed by a Roman Catholic barrister, that many of their trusts were void in law on account of the statute forbidding bequests for superstitious uses. That induced him to move their exemption from the operation of the bill. He had given notice as early as he could, and when appealed to he had given time.

If I cannot, on the one side, relieve the Roman Catholics from the just apprehension that their charities may be rendered null and void by the provisions of this act—and if I cannot, on the other hand, frame a clause by which those charities may be saved from such consequences—I think it is a case for exempting them for the present from the operation of this measure. It is one thing to permit the silent violation of the law, and another to be called upon by the report upon a charity to enforce the law.

It was said that there was no security that the exemption would not be perpetual; but Mr. Headlam had intimated that he would propose an amendment limiting the exemption to two years; and Lord John agreed to accept that amendment in lieu of his own.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the alteration, and warned the House against offering facilities to the Propaganda for interfering with Roman Catholic trusts, which ought to have the same protection as those of all other sects.

Mr. HEADLAM proposed his amendment. The House divided on it; and it was adopted by 87 to 76, and added to the bill.

On Monday, on the third reading, Mr. LUCAS expressed his objection to asking for exemption; and his wish that, either in this bill or in some future measure, provision should be made for placing Roman Catholic trusts upon a more satisfactory basis. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, the attention of the Government was turned to the subject, and it was their intention to introduce next session a bill which would, in an unobjectionable manner, include Roman Catholic charities within the purview of this bill.

Mr. HADFIELD said he hoped that in the two years the law of Mortmain would be amended. At present it was a matter of the utmost difficulty, in some parts of the country, to settle property for benevolent purposes, such as infirmaries, schools, and the like. They could not take a lease for a term of years for building purposes, but they were obliged to resort to a subterfuge. The noble lord would render a greater support to education by removing these difficulties than by a thousand education bills.

The bill was then read a third time.

An amendment moved by Mr. HURT, the object of which was to allow the commissioners to be appointed under the act to be eligible to seats in Parliament, and which was resisted by Lord J. RUSSELL on account of its being brought forward at so late a stage, was negatived, on a division, by 113 to 32.

Mr. HADFIELD moved an amendment on clause 46, to omit the words "by any rule or practice of the Court of Chancery," as applied to any preference or right which the Church of England might have to any charity. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL objected to the amendment, as tending to unsettle rules which had been established by a long course of decisions. Its only effect would be to embarrass the commissioners, by introducing uncertainty into their proceedings. Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE said it followed from a long course of decisions that many of them must have been made before the principles of toleration were under-



stood. There was a degree of harshness in the clause as it stood; and no possible harm could arise from the omission of the words proposed to be left out. The amendment was rejected by 90 to 41.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved to strike out the exemption of the colleges and halls of the University of Durham, which was opposed by several hon. members, and negatived by 70 to 65.

Mr. THORNELY moved to exempt from the bill any college, school, or institute connected with the University of London. Lord J. RUSSELL objected to this exemption, and it was negatived by 79 to 64.

Sir R. INGLIS moved to include in the list of exemptions the Royal Hospitals in the City of London, Guy's Hospital, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and the Clergy Orphan Corporation. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed this motion, observing that, in proportion as these institutions were open to public view, they would enjoy the confidence and attract the bounty of the public. Sir R. INGLIS withdrew the motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved in clause 60, to leave out the words "or any bookselling or publishing business carried on by or in connexion with or for the benefit of any religious exempted society," and to insert instead, after the words "the powers or provisions of this act," the following: "And no bookselling or publishing business, carried on by, or in connexion with, or for the benefit of any religious society, so far as the same is, or shall be, carried on by means of voluntary contributions, shall be subject to the jurisdiction or control of the said board, or the powers or provisions of this act;"—which was agreed to.

The bill then passed.

#### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—JAMAICA—FRENCH EMBASSY—PUBLIC WORKS.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated the intentions of the Government with respect to the government of Jamaica. His speech was in substance but a repetition of the more copious explanation already delivered by the Duke of Newcastle in the other House of Parliament.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, repeating his old opinions, that the policy of 1846 was most unwise and had proved most disastrous, and referring to the present ruined state of Jamaica as a fulfilment of his anticipations, admitted that the proposals made by the Government were such that no possible exception could be taken on the Opposition side of the House. He thought it right to state, in order to fortify the hands of Government, that had the late Government dealt with the subject, they would have sought those concessions from the Colonial Assembly in regard to matters of finance which form an indispensable part of the Government plan. That plan would give most effectual relief: he only doubted whether an inquiry by commission would not have been the better mode of proceeding. No doubt whatever could be felt as to their wisdom in selecting Sir Henry Barkly for Governor; whom he eulogized for his administration in Guiana. He objected, however, to the policy of decreasing the salaries of public officers: it was the only part of the proposal to which he took any exception.

Mr. HUME and Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR approved of the plan. Mr. MILNER GIBSON and Mr. HADFIELD put in a word for a cheap and uniform colonial postage; and the subject dropped.

In the Committee of Supply, Mr. HUME objected to the vote of £55,840 for the expenses of the British Museum, because certain recommendations of the Royal Commissioners had not been carried out. Sir ROBERT INGLIS stated that the trustees had adopted as many of the recommendations as were for the advantage of the Museum. Great accommodation had been provided of late, but there was still a deficiency of room for printed books. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH stated that the Board of Works had lately given in their report of plans for increased accommodation; they were under the consideration of the Government, and he hoped that, before the next meeting of Parliament, steps to carry them out would be taken. Mr. HUME withdrew his opposition, and the vote was agreed to.

On the vote of £5,820 for repairing the house of the British Ambassador at Paris, Mr. WISE asked for some explanation. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH gave a description of the state of the house, on the authority of an architect, Mr. Albano, sent to inspect and report:—

The verandah round the house had fallen down; the walls were in a state of decay; the dining-room especially was in a most dilapidated state; the house had not been painted for several years; the staircases were unsafe; the cesspools were exhaling a most offensive effluvia; the rooms were full of vermin, which were running over the tables; and maggots were in every place, on the furniture and on the curtains; while the carpets were stained by the dirt of dogs and cats [laughter, and cries of "Oh!"]

Upon receiving that report, the Treasury had ordered a sum to be paid out for effecting repairs. The sum required would be £9,213, but only £5,820 this year. A good deal of discussion ensued. It appeared that a sum of £1,000 has been annually voted for repairs, and not so applied. Explanation was demanded and pressed for by Mr. DISRAELI and other members; but nothing was forthcoming. Mr. WILSON said, it was involved in mystery, and inquiry would be needed. Mr. HUME was for postponing the vote; but this was generally objected to, and it passed.

On the vote of £2,175 for rewards to Captain Dunlop, R.N., and the crew of the "Alert," for rescuing slaves on shore in the territory of "King Biombo," a question was raised by Mr. HUME as to the legality of the payment. The vote was carried by 117 to 25.

The vote of £70,000 for defraying the expenses of the Houses of Parliament was much discussed. The sum expended since 1835 amounted, with this vote, to

£1,600,000. Various members made complaints. It required two men to watch the lights and prevent the House from taking fire. Eight out of every nine windows would not open. "There are," said Mr. BOWYER, "very handsome windows in the mediæval style, ornamented with all sorts of strange animals; but they serve no one purpose for which windows are intended. They do not admit light, in consequence of the extraordinary beasts painted upon them; and they do not admit air, because they will not open" [laughter]. Mr. BRIGHT said, Sir Charles Barry was like an old horse with the bit between his teeth. Mr. BALL described a wonderful machine in the "lower regions," with beautiful fans for fanning the smoke and soot down into the House. A complaint was made that certain lights had been placed under the gallery without the Lighting Committee's having been consulted. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH explained, that the lights under the gallery had been placed there at the express wish of the Speaker, who found that he could not see the faces of members who sat there, and who were too often disorderly. Lord SEYMOUR hoped the remuneration of the architect would be settled before next session. Mr. GLADSTONE said, Sir William Molesworth had done all that man could to settle this difficult matter; they would try to settle it during the recess.

On Friday, the House went again into committee of supply. Mr. DISRAELI strongly opposed the vote of £35,000 towards defraying the expense of constructing an embankment and public roadway between Battersea and Vauxhall bridges. They had been told that population and property go together; yet here was the populous and wealthy county of Middlesex asking for money to build bridges and make embankments! Something should be done to put a stop to this system for granting money for local purposes. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH entirely agreed with the spirit of Mr. Disraeli's observations; but it must be remembered that there was no municipal body in the metropolis having power to raise rates for these purposes, and the inhabitants could not be rated without some principle of representation. That the Government were considering. He approved of the principle that great metropolitan works should be paid for by the metropolis itself. Mr. Disraeli had insisted that the late Government gave no encouragement to these projects, but he (Sir William Molesworth) produced an act of last session "to hasten the completion of the Thames embankment," passed on the responsibility of the then Chief Commissioners of Works, and the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. On a division, the vote was carried by 94 to 27.

A vote of £30,000 for the purpose of laying down an independent line of wires from London to the continent, and thus enable her Majesty's Government to join a convention recently concluded between France, Belgium, and Prussia, for regulating the transaction of messages by electric telegraph, was agreed to after some objections from Messrs. HUME and COBDEN.

On the vote of £50,000 for defraying the expenses of civil contingencies, Mr. HUME objected to the item of £500 for the passage of General Rosas, late Dictator of the Argentine Republic, to this country. He did not see for what possible reason the public should be called upon to pay an item of that description. Colonel SIBTHORP entirely concurred in that opinion ["divide"]. It was all very well for hon. members who had no property to look after to sit here from 12 in the day till 3 o'clock in the morning, but it would not do for members who were differently placed. It was an attempt of Government to shuffle through measures they did not wish the public to be acquainted with. It was a trick, and he would join the hon. member for Montrose in resisting it. Were they to go on in this way [exclaimed the hon. member, looking up to the reporters' gallery] voting away the people's money, of which they heard much from the other side of the House, but about which he did not believe the hon. gentleman cared a penny? He would move they report progress in case the hon. member did not persist, as he supposed he would not. Mr. WILSON proposed to pass over this vote, and go on to the next ["No, no"]. Mr. WILKINSON appealed to the Government not to press them so hard. The House ought really to strike for shorter hours of labour. Mr. HUME said, he must insist on the motion for reporting progress. He was obliged to leave the House last night at 1 o'clock. He could stand it no longer. Lord J. RUSSELL had no objection to reporting progress if the House agreed to go into Committee of Supply on Monday at 12 o'clock ["agreed"]. The CHAIRMAN reported progress accordingly.

At the early sitting on Monday, the House again went into Committee of Supply, and was occupied with the discussion of the votes for the civil service estimates, the Supplementary Estimate for the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, the Post-office Packet Service, and other estimates. On the vote of £200,000 for the Caffre War, Mr. ADDERLEY called attention to the policy of the Duke of Newcastle respecting the frontier arrangements at the Cape of Good Hope. He condemned especially the abandonment of the Orange River Sovereignty, which, he considered, furnished a better frontier than the Kei, and its relinquishment entail the loss of Natal. Mr. F. PEEL briefly replied that her Majesty's Government were of opinion, in concurrence with the last and the preceding Administrations, that, when practicable, it was desirable to contract, instead of extending, our territory in South Africa; that the acquisition of the Orange River Sovereignty had been the consequence of information which experience had proved to be inaccurate; and that, during the five years since its annexation to the Cape, it had been productive of no advantage, but, during the Caffre war, it had been a constant source of uneasiness. Sir George Clerk, appointed a Special Commissioner to the Cape, had received instructions

not so much to abandon the Orange River Sovereignty as to withdraw the protection of this country. He justified the measure upon legal grounds, and contended that Natal could not be prejudiced thereby, since it was separated from the sovereignty by a ~~several~~ mountain boundary.

In the evening the remaining votes, including the militia estimates, were agreed to. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT praised the efficiency and general good conduct of the militia during their short period of service. Colonel SIBTHORP heartily concurred. Mr. BRIGHT urged the reduction of the force. Mr. HUME admitted that the feeling of the country was in favour of keeping up the national defences, and would not divide the House on a motion for reduction.

On the order for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. E. BALL moved a resolution, to the effect that the Excise regulations relative to malt be relaxed. He asked merely to allow the farmer to prepare his barley, so that he might fairly compete with the foreigner, and to brew beer from malt of his own growth. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER considered that he had answered the speech of Mr. Ball by anticipation, and he was satisfied with the result upon that occasion. Mr. SPOONER and Sir J. SHELLEY spoke in favour of the motion, which was negatived. The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when a sum was voted out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means.

#### THE OFFICE OF SPEAKER.

On the motion of Sir ROBERT INGLIS, seconded by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, it was resolved that, in the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means may take his place. In the course of the brief discussion it was stated that last month the House sat 22 days and 228 hours, giving an average of more than ten hours to each day. The Speaker took the chair on most of those days at 12 o'clock, and on several days sat in the House more than 14 hours. In one week the sittings were—Monday, 10 hours; Tuesday, 15½ hours; Thursday, 15½ hours; and Friday, 13½ hours.

#### COMBINATION OF WORKMEN'S BILL.

On Friday, Lord KINNAIRD moved the second reading of this bill, which had passed the Commons, and in favour of which numerous petitions have been presented from the working classes. He was authorized to state, on the part of the promoters of the bill, that their object was not in any way to alter the present law, but merely to define it more clearly. Different constructions had been put upon the law by high legal authorities, and it was necessary that it should be well understood. He hoped their lordships would allow the bill to be read a second time, in order that it might be considered in committee.

Lord TRURO denied that the bill was called for to reconcile the different opinions of high legal authorities as to the interpretation of the existing acts relating to workmen. No such differences of opinion had prevailed in the legal tribunals, and if they had, there was nothing in the present measure to explain the existing law. The Bill authorized workmen to enter into an agreement binding each other as to the rate of wages, the hours of labour, and so on. They were to be allowed to meet, combine, or associate, for that purpose; but there was another section which provided that persons should not, by threat, or intimidation, or coercion, obstruction, or molestation, force, or endeavour to force, or induce other workmen to form a club or contribute to a common fund, or pay obedience to any regulations which might be made by any club. Further on it was enacted that "peaceable persuasion should not be deemed obstruction or molestation." Peaceable persuasion might be carried to an extent which might amount to force and coercion. It was impossible to say what form of words would come under the term peaceable persuasion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR also urged the withdrawal of the bill.

The Earl of HARDWICKE opposed it as offering a premium on combination, for which there were already, it appeared, ample facilities, as they had recently seen a strike to which Parliament itself had to make concessions.

Lord KINNAIRD consented to withdraw the bill, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

#### PUBLIC BUSINESS—THE EDUCATION BILL.

In answer to an appeal from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. PHINN expressed his willingness to give up Wednesday (to-day), to which the debate on his motion for an inquiry into religious houses had been adjourned. Mr. NEWDEGATE objected, and Mr. KINNAIRD hoped that if he consented Ministers would give some pledge on the matter. Mr. SPOONER declined to forego his right as mover of the adjournment.

Mr. HADFIELD asked whether it was intended to proceed with the Education Bill in the present session? Lord J. RUSSELL said he had been assured, although certainly not on authority, that if the Education Bill were not pressed those hon. gentlemen who were anxious to bring on questions upon Wednesdays would give them up in favour of the Government. He had abandoned the Education Bill for the present session, but he had not as yet seen any corresponding readiness on the part of other members [hear, hear]. It was not his intention to press the Education Bill to a second reading in the present session.

On Monday, Lord J. RUSSELL moved that on Wednesday orders of the day should have precedence of motions until 3 o'clock. Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. SPOONER renewed their opposition, insisting that to continue the Nunnery debate would not be a waste of time, and that the proposition was, on general grounds, an attempt on the part of the Government to usurp



the functions of the House. Mr. LUCAS and Mr. MAGUIRE, as representing the other side of the question, were also anxious that the debate should be brought to a premature close. On a division, however, the motion was agreed to by 105 to 52.

#### THE INDIA BILL.

The second reading of the Government of India Bill was moved on Friday by Lord GRANVILLE, in an explanatory speech, concluding with the usual exhortation to their lordships to consider the vast responsibility which rested on them when called to legislate for the welfare of 150,000,000 human beings.

The Earl of MALMESBURY regretted the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Derby, whose intention, if he could have been in his place, was to have offered no opinion either for or against the bill, but to wash his hands of it entirely, leaving the whole responsibility of a long-delayed and ill-digested measure to rest on the head of the Government who brought it forward. He then criticised the measure in principle and detail; and made some personal hits at the Government, especially at Lord John Russell, and his anomalous position in the Cabinet.

The Earl of ABERDEEN expressed his grave indignation at the inexplicable course taken by a man "in the position of the noble earl." Did he think it constitutional, did he think it respectful to the House, to take that course—"a course such as I never before knew followed before your lordships"—but which might be convenient, although not respectful. As to delay, the bill could hardly have been prepared in less time; and there were important matters which necessarily preceded it. Instead of a slothful session, he believed public business had never been more forward. Lord Malmesbury had no excuse for not pronouncing an opinion; but the fact was, he had not had time to call persons together to vote.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH reminded Lord Malmesbury, that there had been ample opportunity for discussing almost every question connected with India in that House—himself (Lord Ellenborough), as he had been reminded by Lord Granville, having spoken no fewer than sixteen times. Lord Malmesbury was, therefore, not justified in throwing off from himself all the responsibility which attached to the passing of this measure. The system which the bill established and partly renewed, contained something good and something bad. But the greatest part of the bad was not new, and what was new was not bad. Generally, it was an improvement on the present system. He made merry at the expense of the self-mutilation imposed on the Court of Directors, and objected to the continuance of the Court of Proprietors as a constituency. What would a farmer do in a similar case? Would he, if he were in his senses, continue to breed from a stock which always gave a bad breed? Would he, if he were asked to sell instead of breeding, retain in his farmyard the three oldest, most diseased, and incapable beasts of the lot, such as ought to have no place in a farmer's establishment, and which certainly should have no place in a Government concern? He then touched on the power of the directors to recall the Governor-General. The Bible said, "No man can serve two masters;" but the Government said the Governor-General of India shall serve two masters, and that too without the condition which is said in the Scriptures to attach to the service of one of them—namely, that of despising him [cheers and laughter]. He concluded with an impressive warning lest the change should gradually sap the constitution of India, and act like that Indian poison "which gradually wastes away the body, but never betrays its presence but by the slow decay of every faculty" [cheers].

After some observations from the Marquis of SALISBURY, Lord MONTEAGLE said, that this was the first instance in his recollection in which both Houses of Parliament had appointed committees to inquire into a complicated question, and had been summoned to rush into legislation before either of those committees had pronounced an opinion. The present bill would complicate instead of simplifying the administration of India, and he should feel it his duty, in committee, to propose several amendments.

The Duke of ARGYLL said if the Government had studied their own convenience they would have delayed the bill for another year, but they had felt imperatively called on to legislate immediately for the improvement of India.

Lord ASHBURTON followed in defence of the bill, particularly with regard to the double government, the merits of which he characterised as a mutual check as well as a mutual responsibility.

The Bishop of OXFORD observed that the measure must be considered in its religious and moral, even more than in its political aspect. The Indian Empire was a trust given to us by God, and we were bound not to neglect it. Though not interfering directly with the religion of the natives, it was our duty to do our utmost for the spread of Christianity in India, and every hour not so employed was a breach of the trust reposed in us. To carry out those objects, more chaplains and another bishop were necessary—wants not provided for in the bill; but, he understood, to form part of another measure. A very important element in the extension of our moral influence in India was the choice of our civil servants; and in this respect he considered that the bill provided for a very valuable improvement. He urged upon the Government, however—and urged very earnestly—the necessity of not limiting the examination at Haileybury to members of that college—on the system which had been found to work so ill at the universities, but to throw them open to all comers who could show that they had two years' training elsewhere. Without any distinct amendment he hoped to receive from the Government an assurance that this defect would be remedied in committee.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE made some observations in objection to the bill.

Lord GRANVILLE, in the course of his reply, said with regard to the point relating to Haileybury, urged by the Bishop of Oxford, he would rather not give any pledge, but he would consult the President of the Board of Control as to the practicability of such an arrangement.

The bill was then read a second time.

On Monday, their lordships went into committee on the bill; when a variety of amendments were proposed by Lords ELLENBOROUGH and MONTEAGLE, which gave rise to a long and monotonous series of discussions. The only important alteration had regard to the Salt Duties (Sir John Pakington's clause being struck out on the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH). No division was taken.

#### RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE again called attention to the assumption of the government of the Danubian Principalities by the Russians. What they had done amounted either to war or to piracy, and he hoped to hear that the combined fleets were at Constantinople.

Lord CLARENDON replied, that the Government, though it had received late despatches from the Principalities, had no official information of any such changes in the administration of Wallachia and Moldavia as those mentioned by Lord Clanricarde. He hoped the House would not press him to enter into any details as to the state of the negotiations; but he saw every reason to hope that they were tending towards an honourable and peaceful conclusion.

The Earl of MALMESBURY thought, at this advanced period of the session, especially after the forbearance evinced by the Opposition, some definite explanation was to be expected from the Government. It was particularly desirable that there should be a clear understanding as to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia.

Lord CLARENDON had no hesitation in saying, that he considered the immediate and complete evacuation of the Principalities as a *sine qua non* of any agreement with Russia. The House might rely that every information consistent with the public service would be laid before Parliament prior to the close of the session.

In reply to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Lord CLARENDON stated that the Government had no official information of a demand recently made on the Shah of Persia by the Emperor of Russia.

In the evening sitting of the Commons, Sir J. WALMSLEY inquired whether the Government would submit to the House, before the prorogation, a statement respecting the existing relations between this country, Turkey, and Russia; and whether a day would be appointed for the discussion of this important question?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that, at the latest moment before the prorogation, he would give such information upon the subject as he could furnish consistently with the public service; but he did not think it would be desirable that a day should be named for the discussion of the subject.

Lord D. STUART inquired whether there was any truth in the rumour that the Emperor of Russia had agreed to certain propositions submitted to him by the different Powers of Europe?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that there was a foundation for the rumour; that a telegraphic despatch had been received from our Minister at Vienna of a satisfactory nature; but, as the messenger did not leave Vienna until the 2nd of August, a reply could not be received so soon as had been expected. He repeated (in reply to Mr. LATARD) that, as far as her Majesty's Government were concerned, it was their opinion that it would not be desirable that there should be a discussion of the question.

Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether, considering the particular circumstances, the noble lord had any objection to state the nature of the propositions accepted by the Emperor of Russia?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he could not state their nature, but, he repeated, before the prorogation, he would give as much information upon this subject as it was in his power to give consistently with his duty.

#### MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir J. YOUNG moved that the second reading of this bill be deferred until Friday.

Mr. SULLIVAN complained that Irish members were compelled to attend the House, night after night, to watch this bill. He moved that it be read a second time on that day three months.

Sir J. YOUNG said, he should not press the passing of this bill during the present session. [Mr. SULLIVAN: Why did you not tell us that before?] He trusted to obtain the assent of the House to this measure early next session. It relieved nine-tenths of the present payers of the money.

Mr. MAGUIRE said, members of the Government, when out of office, made strong speeches, and voted against the payment of Ministers' money, and he read extracts from the speeches of Mr. Osborne, Mr. Monseil, and Mr. Keogh, to support his assertion. If the right hon. gentleman brought in the bill next year, he would, at least, have no grounds for saying that there had been no expression of opinion upon it. He (Mr. Maguire) should do everything he could to brand the measure with the contempt and scorn it so richly merited.

The order for the second reading was then discharged.

#### THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

On the motion for the committal of the Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill, Mr. SPOONER moved to defer the committee for three months, insist-

ing that the bill required an impossibility, for that the producers of smoke could not consume it.

Lord PALMERSTON remarked that the objection, "it cannot be done," had been the argument offered against all improvements; but if Parliament said, "Gentlemen, you must consume your smoke," smoke would be consumed.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 66 to 12, and the bill passed through committee.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Royal assent was given to 115 public and private bills. Lord WYNFORD presented the petition of the East India Company, agreed to at a General Court, against the Government of India Bill. The Entry of Seamen's Bill passed through committee. In answer to Lord CLANCARTY, Lord ABERDEEN said the report of the Commissioners on National Education in Ireland would, he hoped, be ready by the end of the session, but the other papers which had been required were voluminous, and would not be ready so soon.

In the Commons, a new writ for South Staffordshire (General Anson having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds) was ordered. The Betting House and the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Bill were committed; and the South Sea Dissentients Bill read a second time.

On Friday, in the Commons, the Pilotage Bill and the South Sea Dissentients Bill were committed. The Assessed Taxes Bill and the Sheriffs (Scotland) Bill passed. The motion for the issue of a new writ for Canterbury, which has been a long time before the House, was negatived without a division.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to a question, stated that additional naval force, under Admiral Pellew, has been ordered, and, by anticipation, has proceeded to the Chinese seas.

Mr. PHINN (withdrawing a notice of motion on the subject) begged to ask whether her Majesty's Government were prepared to take into consideration any measure for affording relief to bishops who, from bodily infirmity, or from old age, were unable to discharge their duties, in the same way as relief was afforded to those who, from mental infirmity, were unable to discharge the functions of their office? Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, that the Government would be ready to take into consideration any suggestion made upon the subject which might appear likely to put an end to any inconvenience which might exist at present.

Mr. ADDERLEY asked whether her Majesty had delegated to the Governor of New Zealand such power respecting the sale of land as authorized his proclamation of the 9th March, 1853, whereby an unlimited extent of territory was set up to public auction at 5s. per acre? Mr. PEEL stated that no information had reached the Colonial Office of any proclamation having been issued by Sir George Grey as to the price of land. According to the act of last year, till the General Assembly made other provision, the Governor was to regulate the sale of land. That, it might be presumed, was the authority for any proclamation issued by Sir George Grey.

On Monday, the Commons met at twelve, and did not adjourn till twenty-five minutes to four o'clock. At half-past one, Mr. BROTHERTON made his usual protest against the lateness of the sitting, but he was put down by cries of "Go on." Colonel SIBTHORP was sorry the hon. gentleman was so easily put down. He begged to move the adjournment of the House. Did the Government mean to go on with the Hackney Carriages Bill that night? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: No, not to night. Colonel SIBTHORP: Then I'll go home. Amid the laughter of the House, the hon. and gallant colonel accordingly immediately walked out. Just before the House rose, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the city of Cork, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Murphy, who had accepted the office of one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England; and Mr. WALPOLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to bribery, treating, and intimidation at elections.

#### Law, Police, and Assize.

There was commenced at Gloucester, on Monday, a trial that will probably rank among the curiosities of judicial annals, and supply the materials of another "Ten Thousand a Year." It is an action of ejectment, brought to recover possession of certain estates, formerly the property of Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., of Ashton Hall, near Bristol. Sir Hugh was known to have been twice married, but had no issue by either marriage. The plaintiff claims to be the son of Sir Hugh Smyth by a third and previous marriage, alleged to have taken place in Ireland, with Jane, the daughter of Count Vandenberg, in the year 1796. The plaintiff is alleged to have been born at Warminster, in the county of Wilts, and his mother having died in childbirth to have been brought up by a woman named Lydia Reid. His birth, for some reason, having been kept secret, he went abroad, and was not made acquainted with his pedigree till recently, when, by the discovery of certain documents, he came to the knowledge that he was entitled to a baronetcy and estates, variously estimated to be worth from £20,000 to £35,000 a year. The defendant is the grandson of Sir Hugh Smyth's sister Florence, and is still a minor. On the death of Sir Hugh, in the year 1824, the property went to his brother, Sir John Smyth, and upon his death, in 1849, to his sister Florence. Upon her death the present defendant became entitled. The romantic nature of the plaintiff's claim, and the rumour that it was about to be





supported by forged documents and perjury, added to the immense amount of the property at stake, have caused the trial to be looked forward to with the utmost interest. Sir F. Kelly and Mr. Keating, Q.C., were retained for the plaintiff; but for some reason, not stated, neither of these gentlemen appeared. The action was originally intended to be brought on the Western Circuit, but this intention was altered, and this circumstance accounts for the fact that several gentlemen of the Western Circuit have been specially retained. The *Bristol Journal* mentions, among other matters of gossip, that the defendants have engaged the service of a London inspector—"the absolute original of Dickens's Inspector Bucket, in 'Bleak House'"—to make himself acquainted with all the particulars of the plaintiff's career, and that the alleged Sir Richard has been a schoolmaster and lecturer.

The much disputed Von Beck affair has again been tried before a Warwick jury, and this time with disastrous results for the defendants—George Dawson, Mr. Tyndall, Mr. Peyton, and Mr. Ryland, of Birmingham. The plaintiff, as before, was Constant Derra de Moroda, the secretary and companion of the deceased woman. Some new evidence was produced. "Lieutenant Gorski" and "Deputy-Commissioner Kaszonyi" testified that Von Beck was really a recognised baroness in Hungary, and had been employed on political missions. On the contrary, Paul Hajnik, a Magyar noble, and Kossuth's Minister of Police, swore, that from his observance of the position in Hungary, and the personal manners of the woman, he was "sure she was in a subordinate position"—in fact, the servant of another spy. He saw her waiting in an ante-chamber while Kossuth transacted business with the lady to whom Von Beck was evidently a servant. "Her manners were those of an illiterate person." In their examination Mr. Tyndall and Mr. Dawson stated, that they acted with the advice of the magistrate, and had no malicious motives, and that, from Hajnik's testimony, they believed Von Beck and Derra de Moroda to be impostors. The judge charged clearly against the defendants even descending to the railleury of the plaintiff's counsel. He dwelt, incidentally, on the harshness of their conduct towards the baroness, on the "prejudiced" character of Hajnik's evidence, and on the fact that Kossuth was not produced to testify that the woman was an impostor. The jury brought in a verdict of £800 damages and costs. There was much cheering and hissing on the announcement.

The daily papers have been much occupied with an action for seduction, tried before the Chief Baron and a Special Jury at the same Assizes. The plaintiff was Mr. Atkinson, solicitor, of Peterborough; the defendant, Mr. Barry Baldwin, formerly member for Totnes. The allegations were, that Mr. Baldwin had taken advantage of a friendly intimacy with the family of Mr. Atkinson to seduce his wife. The evidence for the prosecution showed Mr. Baldwin was about sixty-five years of age, the lady under forty; that they lived together in the same house at Ramsgate, where Mrs. Atkinson was staying for the benefit of her health, with the consent of Mr. Atkinson, who had not the least suspicion of the intentions of Mr. Baldwin. Something, however, excited his attention; and when he was called away to Totnes on the election business of Mr. Baldwin, he left orders that all letters addressed to Mrs. Atkinson, in the handwriting of Mr. Baldwin, should be forwarded to him. One letter was intercepted; it led to inquiries; and the landlady and servants of the boarding-house at Ramsgate supplied direct evidence of improper intimacy. The defence was, that Mr. Atkinson had exposed his wife to temptation, and in other ways had behaved in a disgusting manner. The jury seemed to accept this defence by finding a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages of only 40s.

The inhabitants of Kingston brought an action against the Duke of Cambridge, for stopping up a road across Coombe Warren, long used by them and others, not only as a path, but as a road to a farm, and to the warren itself for picnic parties. The Crown prosecuted, and the case was tried at the Croydon Assizes, for the purpose of determining whether the Duke had a right to stop the road. It was argued, that the road originated in a grant of land to the Government in 1821, for a telegraph station; that consequently many persons had used it, some who had a legal right, and some who had not; and that it had never been repaired by the parish. The jury found that there was no right of carriage-way, but a right of foot-way.

The Rev. John Birkett brought an action at the Gloucester Assizes to recover damages for slanderous words spoken by the Rev. Thomas Bibby, charging the plaintiff with stealing a book. The whole evidence of the stealing rested on the assertion of a little boy, that he "saw Mr. Birkett take one of papa's books." On this ground Mr. Bibby and Mrs. Bibby publicly charged Mr. Birkett with theft. The only defence set up was, that Mr. Birkett had mistaken the charge—it was for "taking," not "stealing" the book. Damages for the plaintiff, £80.

At the Coventry Assizes, Danks, Lacey, and Stanley, were tried for burglary at Coleshill. An old couple named Perkins made a gallant defence against the robbers; who when they had at length broken into the house were fired upon by Perkins as they were ascending the stairs. Lacey was badly wounded, and his companions retreated, carrying him off. Next day, Lacey applied to the Birmingham Hospital to be admitted for a wound in the shoulder; and this led to his detection. Stanley was acquitted; but the others were found guilty, and received sentence of twenty years' transportation. The Judge complimented the brave old couple, and ordered a reward of £10 to be

paid to Mr. Perkins.—In another case, Mr. Holder, keeper of a beerhouse at Aston, was also rewarded with £10 for seizing Johnson, a burglar, who was attempting to run out of Holder's house when he was disturbed in an upper room, which he had entered in the evening. Johnson beat Mr. Holder with a life-preserver, but a neighbour came in and the ruffian was secured. Sentence, fifteen years' transportation.

At Warwick, ex-Police Constable Hunt, aged 22, was charged with having, at Leamington Priors, on the 8th of December last, stolen sixteen pairs of gloves, the property of E. Allen. There were two other indictments against the prisoner, for robberies under similar circumstances upon other parties. The prisoner, up to within a short time of his commitment, was one of the Leamington police force, among the inhabitants of which watering-place he had gained for himself the reputation of being a most active and useful officer, was frequently complimented by magistrates and others for the zeal and singular good fortune he had in detecting criminals, and was looked upon as in the high road for promotion. To give an idea of the vigilance of the prisoner, it may be mentioned that between July, 1852, and last April, thirty-seven persons were apprehended, charged with the commission of felonies. On the 8th of December, a theft was committed at the shop of Mr. Allen, draper, of Warwick, by two men, Peeks and Dwyer, who were convicted at the last Epiphany Sessions. After suffering their punishment, Dwyer returned to Leamington, through whom Hunt was apprehended. It seems, on the day of the robbery, a conversation took place between Hunt and Peeks, in which Dwyer joined. It was suggested by Hunt that the two men should commit a felony, and the matter was arranged by Hunt how it was to be done, his object apparently being to get himself the name of a very meritorious officer, also reward in the shape of money and promotion. A felony was committed in the shop of Mr. Allen, as stated above, and the prisoner was the man who immediately arrested them. The object of the men themselves seems to have been comfortable quarters for themselves in Warwick gaol for the winter, with the promise by Hunt of reward when they came out. When Dwyer's term expired, he went to Leamington, and mistaking another of the force for Hunt, applied to him for money. Hill, the man so applied to, adroitly drew the particulars from him, when he reported the matter to the superintendent, and an inquiry was set on foot, which resulted in Hunt being sent for, and ultimately the matter was referred to the town authorities; but on an appointment being made to take the case before the magistrates, Hunt absconded. A reward was offered for his apprehension, and he was taken at Selby, in Yorkshire. No doubt Dwyer was a very bad character, and was what was technically known as a "gaol bird," but the corroborative facts were too great to be overcome. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the judge sentenced Hunt to be imprisoned for two years with hard labour, the extent of punishment which the act of Parliament allowed.

The insolvent Dunn was brought up on Wednesday to receive judgment. Mr. Commissioner Law said he could discover no authority for the insolvent's belief in the validity of the undertaking he professed to have received from Miss Coutts. All the evidence was on one side, and there was not a circumstance of pretence that he believed it was in her handwriting. The case was one of much aggravation. It was sad to reflect on the power of one person to inflict so much molestation without any provocation on a lady; annoying with his impertinent attentions one who was an utter stranger to him; outraging all decency of conduct, first by his letters, and then by his appearance, and towards one whose exemplary life had procured her the esteem of all who knew her; for she was a lady who went about doing good without ostentation. (These remarks called forth marked approbation from a crowded Court). His Honour concluded with a few observations, that the insolvent had brought upon himself his loss of liberty by a perseverance in an improper course, and the offence of which he had been convicted he had now repeated by swearing to his schedule. It was deplorable to see one, whose intelligence and energy might have procured him success in his profession, in his present condition. Mr. Dunn was discharged as to all his debts except the one due to Miss Burdett Coutts, and would be discharged when he had been in prison ten months from the vesting order.

### Court, Personal, and Political News.

On Wednesday the Queen acted as sponsor to the infant son of Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor; and afterwards received the Prince of Wurtemberg, the son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas, the ex-Queen of the French, and the Duchess of Orleans.

It is announced by the semi-official *Observer* that the Queen will not prorogue Parliament in person. The same authority informs us that the Ministerial whitebait dinner is fixed for the 13th.

The *Dublin Evening Post* states that her Majesty's present intention is to leave London on Saturday, the 27th instant, by railway, for Holyhead, spend the Sunday on board the Royal yacht, and then proceed to Kingstown. At all events, the Queen and the Prince Consort will be in Dublin at an early hour on Monday, the 29th of August.

Great preparations are making for the naval services at Spithead to-morrow. Three steamers have been provided for the conveyance of Peers and M.P.'s.

The high court of appeal of the House of Lords decided on Friday that the Earl of Crawford and

Balcarras, who claimed the Dukedom of Montrose, created in 1488, has not established a just claim to that obsolete dignity.

The Peterborough inquiry is not yet concluded. So far as it has gone, the evidence seems to support the charge against Earl Fitzwilliam. Robert Lee, a farmer, deposed that before voting for Whalley at the last election, he received as much as £40 a year for the supply to the Fitzwilliam bailiffs of drilling and thrashing machines, but that now he received nothing. He would not vote for the Fitzwilliam candidate (Mr. Cornwall Lewis) and the Earl's bailiff (Gibbs) on paying him his last bill, said, "he was determined to stop it, and that he would not employ any one who voted against the earl, and that he was ordered so to do, and would have nothing of that sort done against the Milton interest while he held the situation." Mr. W. Pentney, printer and stationer, of Peterborough, refused to vote for Mr. Cornwall Lewis. Mr. Wilkinson, a steward, afterwards read him a letter from Earl Fitzwilliam, the substance of which was as follows:—"Mr. Wilkinson is perfectly right in informing Mr. Pentney that he is at liberty to continue in the house provided he pays an advanced rent; but if Mr. Pentney exercises his franchise offensively, or uses the press and prints and circulates anything offensive to me or my friends, I shall feel bound to have him removed."

The Cambridge Commissioners elicited, at one of their recent sittings, the following facts:—

C. Clarke, a gunsmith, was despatched to Norwich, at the election of 1840, to procure the services of one Quinton, alias Thompson, a bribery agent, and £850 passed through his hands to Quinton. Witness himself laid out £50 in paying the rates of defaulters, and personally bribing "Nunner" Newman, who trapped him and informed against him. That £400 came from the Conservative Committee, and was left at witness's house. Witness went abroad, by arrangement, and remained there two years, during which period between £200 and £300 was forwarded to him by the Conservative party in Cambridge. J. Goldsmith, formerly a publican at Cambridge, and a man named Shearn, were directed, on the day of the election in 1843, by Gilbert, a butcher, to go opposite the town gaol, and they would see a man in a cap and gown, they were to ask if his name was Brown, and if he said yes, they were to tell him their names. All this happened as stated, and "Mr. Brown" turned round and gave Shearn betwixt two and three hundred nice new sovereigns, done up in fifties, and walked off. Witness invited such men as he knew to be "in the market" to dinner, and finally gave them £10 each to go and vote for the Conservatives, but charged the party £12 10s. a man, and divided the excess of £2 10s. a head between himself and Shearn. At other elections witness had been engaged, both sides, in kidnapping or watching voters.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly has been examined at great length, and has deposed, among other important facts, to the expenditure of £1,000 in his interest at one election, besides the sum paid by himself.

What were the sums you paid in all?—In 1843 between £800 and £900; in 1845, between £700 and £800. A considerable portion of the expense in 1843 was for chairing, which I considered very objectionable. There was none in 1845, and this would account for the difference between the two sums.

I fear we must call upon you for the name of the person who wrote to you for the £800?—I shall be very sorry if you do. It would be very painful to me to be obliged to give it. It was a gentleman of the highest honour and integrity, and who has now been some years in his grave. It was never intended it should be mentioned, and, but that I am under the obligation of an oath, never would have been. I trust you will not think the name essential to the purposes of justice.

I will mention a name to you already mentioned, and which is that of a gentleman now dead.—If you were to mention his name that would weaken my objection.

Mr. George Fisher?—No.

Mr. Alderman Deighton?—No.

I must have the name.—You require me to tell it?

Yes; but I will mention one more—Mr. Christopher Pemberton?—It was Mr. Christopher Pemberton [sensation].

Had you any knowledge that he was actively employed in your behalf?—Never.

Mr. Frederick Beamish, formerly Member for Cork, has come forward in the Liberal interest as candidate for the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Serjeant Murphy to a Commissionership in the Insolvent Court.

Baron Richards has, by the advice of his physician, left Ireland for a visit to the Pyrenees. The laborious duties of Chief Commissioner of the Encumbered Estates Court have well-nigh made shipwreck of the learned Baron's constitution.

### Literature.

#### MAGAZINES AND SERIALS.

##### (SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.)

SINCE writing the notices in our last of the August reviews and magazines, an additional batch has come to hand. Late-comers, they cannot complain if we treat them with curtness as well as promptitude.

The new number of the *Prospective* we have read with a degree of unqualified pleasure not often permitted us. The opening article on Theodore Parker is not more appreciative of that remarkable writer's great merits, nor more tender to his grave faults, than ourselves. With the objections taken to some "Recent Religious Fic-



tions"—specifically, Miss Wetherall's "Wide, wide World"—we agree in the main, and have often expressed, though our religious standpoint is at a distance from that of the reviewer. The article on "Music in its relations to Public Worship," contains some suggestions that we should like to see widely circulated and acted upon. The concluding paper of the number—on "Shakspeare"—displays a quite remarkable independence of observation, freshness of feeling, and happy freedom of style; qualities separately and collectively illustrating one of the writer's principal "points"—that experience of men is more important to the author than even knowledge of books. The doctrine is expounded by a contrasted reference to Southey and Scott; and the exposition summed up thus:—

"Whatever has been once in a book may be put into a book again; but an original character, taken at first hand from the sheepwalks and from nature, must be seen in order to be known. A man, to be able to describe—indeed, to be able to know various people in life—must be able at sight to comprehend their essential features, to know how they shade one into another, to see how they diversify the common uniformity of civilized life. Nor does this involve simply intellectual or even imaginative pre-requisites, still less will it be facilitated by exquisite senses or subtle fancy. What is wanted is, to be able to appreciate mere clay,—which mere mind never will. If you will describe the people—nay, if you will write for the people, you must be one of the people. You must have led their life, and must wish to lead their life. However strong in any poet may be the higher qualities of abstract thought or conceiving fancy, unless he can actually sympathize with those around him, he can never describe those around him. Any attempt to produce a likeness of what is not really study liked by the person who is describing it, will end in the creation of what may be correct, but it is not living—of what may be artistic, but is likewise artificial.

"In every one of Scott's novels there is always the spirit of the old moss trooper—the flavour of the ancient border; there is the intense sympathy which enters into the most living moments of the most living characters—the lively energy which becomes the energy of the most vigorous persons delineated. Marmion was 'written' while he was galloping on horseback. It reads as if it were so."

The *Biographical Magazine* re-appears upon our table, after a long interval. In the numbers before us we observe lives of Dr. R. W. Hamilton, John Foster, George Fox, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. If of none of these articles, nor of some others we have read, we can say that it quite fulfils our idea of biographic writing, we may safely commend the whole as creditably executed—careful and candid in the representation of fact and estimate of character.

We mentioned some months since the *Lambeth Gazette*. We are glad to find that it is still in being, and evidently in vigorous health. The present number is accompanied by a portrait of the veteran Lambeth Liberal, Mr. Tenyson D'Eyncourt. We hope the relaxation of the press restrictions will multiply these organs of general information and local politics.

The *Emigrant's Guide to the Gold Fields* is a new monthly (published by Piper and Co., Paternoster-row). It promises every variety of authentic information and reliable advice to persons interested in Australian emigration; and invites from them communications possessing three qualifications, which we beg to recommend to our own, and all other newspaper correspondents—"legible manuscripts, concise diction, and prepaid postage."

The *Advocate of National Instruction* (W. and F. Cash) is also in its first month, and is apparently the organ of the National Public School Association, or of its promoters.

The progress of Messrs. Ingram and Cooke's "Universal Library" deserves note and praise. It has now reached its nineteenth part;—and among the recent issues is that most good-humoured of satires, "Goldsmith's Citizen of the World;" that essential ingredient in a thorough knowledge of the Reformation era, "Michelet's Life of Luther;" that exquisite piece of biography, historical and personal, "Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson;" Voltaire's classic "History of Charles the Twelfth;" and Horace Walpole's Life of the able and amiable "Lord Herbert of Chisbury."

#### WORKS ON MODERN INFIDELITY.

At every period in which Infidelity has gained new strength or put on new forms, Christianity has appeared under this signal advantage—that it has, at once, come forth fully furnished and prepared for every species of warfare to which challenge may have been given, and has exhibited therein all the ease of trained habit and the confidence of moral certainty. The intellec-

tual scepticism of the present day has, evidently, wholly "destroyed the faith of some;" and has drawn still more into a disturbed and unhappy mood, in which hypercritical criticism and erratic speculation are powerful to weaken the faiths they cannot wholly uproot. But a much more general effect of the investment of unbelief with something like philosophical forms, has been the bringing to distinct consciousness, and to definite expression, much thought and argument which existed in the great mass of Christian believers as a feeling of the fitness and necessity to man of the spiritual substance of the Christian religion, and the naturalness and incontestable certainty of the facts on which it rests. We must even reckon as a gain to Christianity, that antagonism which thus makes evident, in a very remarkable manner, the spiritual vitality of Christendom,—giving distinctness to the catholic feeling and thinking of the Church, and developing the latent powers of her faith and intelligence. And in the special instances of "scientific atheism," "spiritualism," and "secularism," we see nothing to shake for a moment the conviction, that the fullest sceptical inquiry and the freest utterance of disbelief are conditions of the growth and strength of the Christian faith, and perform their own necessary and valuable work:—for

"In the plan Divine,  
All things combine  
To work out One great Will."

Much clear benefit is already visible, in that the Church has recently received several works on the evidences of Christianity, and related topics, which, whether considered with respect to their advanced point of view, their comprehension and thoroughness, or their philosophical spirit, are second to none in the English language. And to these works of the first eminence may be added others, of less pretension and narrower scope, which bear directly on particular aspects of existing controversies, and ably and usefully assist in the defence of the truth.

Of this latter class we have numerous valuable specimens now before us. It has taken us no inconsiderable time and trouble to make ourselves so thoroughly acquainted with them as we felt to be necessary, before pronouncing on their merits and adaptation to present necessities:—for when, amongst almost any dozen of intelligent and earnest young men, some one may be surely found who requires guidance and information on the great questions lying at the root of a Christian faith, it is so seriously responsible a thing to recommend books for perusal, which may exert a lasting influence on the conviction and position of the inquirer, that only intimate knowledge and settled judgment could justify us to ourselves in putting forward any critical opinion. These are the feelings with which we now survey the volumes before us,—a survey which has recalled the impressions made in their perusal, and which has been so far satisfactory as to start the cheerful and courageous thoughts we have ventured preliminarily to express. The duty we now undertake is simply to characterise the works; and to add a personal opinion respecting them.

First, we have the Prize Essay of the "Evangelical Alliance"—*Infidelity: its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies*: by the Rev. THOMAS PEARSON. (Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row.) The title describes the three divisions into which the essay is cast. The *Aspects* of Infidelity on which the author fixes observation are,—Atheism, or the denial of the Divine existence,—Pantheism, or the denial of the Divine personality,—Naturalism, or the denial of the Divine providential government,—Spiritualism, or the denial of the Bible Redemption,—Indifferentism, or the denial of man's responsibility,—Formalism, or the denial of the power of Godliness. In treating these various aspects of unbelief, the author aims to discover and make evident their falsity and superficiality; and to supply compendiously the arguments for the truths and facts of which these forms of infidelity are severally denials. He has a great deal of logical power—a clear, strong, orderly way of stating his thought—a very considerable originality, and freedom from the trammels of conventional methods of conducting this argument—and a thorough conversance both with the literature of infidelity, early and late, and with the theological and philosophical treasures which Christianity has at hand for the exigencies of this warfare. We would especially point out the chapter on Atheism, as free from the dogmatism with which many writers, even

lately, have insisted on the perfect validity and individual sufficiency of the *à priori* argument, and the argument from *design*; and as justly estimating the place and value of both arguments, as collateral only, and falling far short of a demonstration of the Divine existence,—such a demonstration being utterly impossible, and the attempt at it calculated only to strengthen infidelity and to bring discredit on the Christian advocate. Another chapter of great acuteness and power is that on Naturalism; and the work would be welcome to us if it only contained these portions, so eminently fitted to the now-prominent forms of opposition to revealed truth. Of the chapter on Spiritualism we will only say, that we think, after careful consideration, that great injustice is done to Mr. Morell, in introducing him amongst infidels, in the company of men so wholly unlike him as Parker, Foxton and Newman: and we will add, that there is no weaker place in the volume than this argument against the province, truth, and authority of the religious consciousness. If "the tendency of Mr. Morell's speculations" is all that Mr. Pearson thinks, all the best minds in modern theology will be liable to the same charge of incipient infidelity—Schleiermacher, Neander, Nitzsch, Müller; and, here in England, many of those who were writers in, or represented by, the defunct *Biblical Review*—and above all, Mr. Maurice, who abides by his Catholic creeds so tenaciously, while feebly denying the principle on which alone they are entitled to acceptance and have significance.—Other comments must be omitted. The remaining divisions on the *Causes* and *Agencies* of Infidelity, discuss, under the former head, the general ethical cause, and the particular causes—speculative philosophy, social disaffection, the corruptions of Christianity, religious intolerance, and the disunion of the Church; and under the latter head, the Press, the Clubs, the Schools, the Pulpit. These portions are more practical than those preceding them: and while they often are very far from going to the roots of the evils pointed out, and at other times are not free from some errors and even prejudices, they contain a great deal of fact and inference that all of us need to consider and may profit by. An Appendix, too, on Secularism, is so compact and clear a criticism of that last-born creed of doubt, that it is worth reprinting as a tract.

*The Irrationalism of Infidelity: being a Reply to "Phases of Faith."* (London: Groombridge and Son, Paternoster-row.) We do not doubt that this book is the product of very genuine conviction; but we must regret its appearance. In the first place, it is not an answer to Mr. Newman, although it goes into all his "particular objections," and often replies to them fairly and conclusively. But it is incoherent, prolix, and, after all, leaves unsettled the greater and weightier matters in dispute between us and Mr. Newman. Secondly, it is a book in which personal feeling and irritability are very manifest; and there is not intellectual vitality enough to cover them with some sort of excuse or to give them pungency and *spice*. Thirdly, it combats infidelity on the very ground (so far as it occupies definable ground at all) which gives most occasion for exception and denial to the antagonist—ground indefensible so long as any one chooses to assail it. The author says Mr. Newman "will not be at a loss to discover him, and recognise him as once well-known to himself;"—and, although we have no reason for it, we half guess that the writer must be the "Irish Clergyman."

*Atheism considered Theologically and Politically.* By Dr. LYMAN BEECHER. (London: John Cassell, Belle Sauvage-yard.)—*Lectures on Political Atheism.* By Dr. L. BEECHER. (London: Clarke, Beeton, and Co., Fleet-street.)—These are two editions of the same work—a book which most people will like to see, for the author's sake,—and which we can recommend as a well-reasoned, discriminating, and most forcible little treatise. The practical element is in combination with the ratiocinative throughout; the style is singularly copious and energetic; and the effectiveness of the book is likely to be very decided with minds strong and angular, rather than subtle and refined. Mr. Cassell's edition has an interesting introduction, from his own pen: and Messrs. Clarke and Co.'s book has an additional lecture entitled, "The Memory of our Fathers."

Another work of American origin, although



not so stated in the edition before us, is—*Infidelity: its Cause and Cure*: by the Rev. D. NELSON, M.D. (London: Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.)—It is not a compilation of evidences; but a book of facts and suggestions. Its principal interest centres in its account of the author's perversion to unbelief and the means of his rescue: and its aim is excellent—to incite to the study of the Bible. Otherwise, we cannot venture to recommend it as a counsellor to the intelligent inquirer, or as a guide to the sincere doubter: it is a weak book on the whole, and a strange one.

We are late in noticing *The Philosophy of Atheism Examined and compared with Christianity*: by the Rev. B. GODWIN, D.D. (London: Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster-row.)—Most of our readers will remember that a course of popular lectures was delivered, on this subject, by the author, to the working classes of Bradford: here those lectures are given to the general public; and already, we have reason to know, have they obtained a very extensive circulation. The movement at Bradford was a most commendable one; the lectures were excellently fitted, in both the character of the argument and the manner of them, to the audience brought together; and Dr. Godwin has probably served the cause of truth and religion more effectively hereby, than in all the other honourable labours of his life. After an examination of Atheistic hypotheses, the author takes up one department of the argument from *design*, and pursues it with an originality, a fulness of detail, and a conclusiveness, which are admirable. But we shall be misunderstood, if we neglect to express our thorough conviction, that, valuable as is such an argument in a subordinate place, and as affording confirmation and illustration of truths previously arrived at, it is incapable of producing the belief in a God in an Atheistic mind, and does not even make that belief logically inevitable.

*Modern Atheism: or, the Pretensions of Secularism Examined*: (London: Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row)—is a course of four lectures delivered in Bradford, in reply to lectures delivered in the same place by certain Secularists, and on the very topics taken up by the assailants of Christianity. Mr. Gregory, of Thornton, pointedly exposes the fallacies and falsehoods which had been put forth under the title, "Christianity weighed in the balance." Mr. Conder, of Leeds, discusses "The Life, Times, and Opinions of Thomas Paine," whom the Secularists had tried to make a hero;—and a very racy and suggestive criticism the lecture is, and closes with a well-directed fire of plain, hard truths, which takes the most deadly effect on the sham heroisms against which it is directed. The third lecture tells the true story of "The Rise and Progress of Christianity, and the Origin of the Trinity," in answer to a tirade of falsehood and absurdity, which it conclusively exposes and refutes. And then, the fourth lecture, by Mr. Mellor, of Halifax, on "Modern Christianity and Secularism," is a closely-thought, logically-developed, penetratingly-critical essay, which seems to us one of the most complete and convincing replies the Secularists have received. Although containing numerous references to the local lectures of the Secularists, it would be better than all the public discussions in the world, to circulate this beautiful and effective discourse as a cheap tract.

We cannot pass the next work without an apology to its highly-esteemed author, for the neglect it has suffered at our hands:—*Secular Tracts*, by Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A. (London: Houlston and Co., Paternoster-row)—a work which contains five tracts—all of them acute, large-thoughted, and powerful, as the author's productions are wont to be. The review of the discussion between Mr. Holyoake and Mr. Grant strikes us as having in it much more that is to the point and permanently valuable than the discussion itself; and yet we would be the last to underrate the value of Mr. Grant's labours—only we think the discursiveness and personalities of these platform disputes unfavourable to the attainment and powerful exhibition of the truth. The other topics of Mr. Hinton's Tracts are—"The reasonableness of Prayer vindicated"—a good piece of theology; "Godliness profitable to all things"—a condensed chapter on *Christian Secularism*; "On Social Inequalities," and "The Power of Circumstances"—each of them strictly coherent and severely conclusive. It was refresh-

ing to us to read, one by one as they appeared, these solid and vigorous pieces of theological and moral discussion.

We can only name Mr. SANDERS CHEW's tracts—*Mr. J. G. Holyoake Refuted in his own Words*. (London: Houlston and Co., Paternoster-row); they contain comparative extracts from Mr. Holyoake's writings, before which, if he is really sensible, consistent, or modest, he must feel very uncomfortable, and very much ashamed.

Lastly, we have *The Logic of Atheism*: by Rev. SAMUEL MCALL. (London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row):—which takes up the argument from *design* again, estimating it, perhaps, more highly than we do. It is, however, an individual and intelligent little treatise; and likely by its brevity to gain attention where larger works fail, as well as, by its calm power, to produce good results.

NEW ANECDOTES OF DR. JOHNSON.—On the 7th I left town by express train to visit Mrs. Gwatkin at Plymouth, to examine Sir Joshua's private memoranda concerning the Academy quarrel. Mrs. Gwatkin was Miss Palmer, sister to the Marchioness of Thomond, and niece to Sir Joshua. . . . At twelve I called. Mr. Reynolds Gwatkin came down and introduced me. I went up with him, and found on a sofa, leaning on pillows, a venerable aged lady, holding an ear-trumpet, like Sir Joshua, showing in her face great remains of regular beauty, and evidently the model of Sir Joshua in his Christian virtues (a notion of mine which she afterwards confirmed). After a few minutes' chat, we entered on the purport of my visit, which was to examine Sir Joshua's private papers relating to the Academy dispute which produced his resignation. Mrs. Gwatkin rose to give orders; her figure was fine and elastic, upright as a dart, with nothing of decrepitude; certainly extraordinary for a woman in her eighty-ninth year. . . . We had a delightful chat about Burke, Johnson, Goldsmith, Garrick, and Reynolds. She said that she came to Sir Joshua quite a girl, and at the first grand party Dr. Johnson stayed, as he always did, after all were gone; and that she, being afraid of hurting her new frock, went up stairs, and put on another, and came down to sit with Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua. Johnson thundered out at her, scolded her for her disrespect to him, in supposing that he was not as worthy of her best frock as fine folks. He sent her crying to bed, and took a dislike to her ever after. She had a goldfinch which she had left at home. Her brother and sister dropped water on it from a great height, for fun. The bird died from fright, and turned black. She told Goldsmith, who was writing his "Animated Nature." Goldsmith begged her to get the facts, and he would allude to it. "Sir," roared out Johnson, "if you do you'll ruin your work, for, depend upon it, it's a lie." She said that after Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander came from their voyage, at a grand dinner at Sir Joshua's, Solander was relating that in Iceland he had seen a fowl boiled in a few minutes in the hot springs. Johnson broke up the whole party by roaring out, "Sir, unless I saw it with my own eyes I would not believe it." Nobody spoke after, and Banks and Solander rose and left the dining room.—*Life of Haydon*, by Tom Taylor.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GUTTA PERCHA.—Dr. Riddell, officiating superintendent surgeon of the Nizam's army, in making experiments on the Muddar plant of India (*Asclepias gigantea*), had occasion to collect the milky juice, and found that as it gradually dried it became tough and hard, like gutta percha. He was induced to treat the juice in the same manner as that of the gutta percha tree; and the result has been, the obtaining of a substance precisely analogous to gutta percha. Sulphuric acid chars it; nitric acid converts it into a yellow resinous substance. Muriatic acid has but little effect upon it; acetic acid has no effect, nor has alcohol. Spirit of turpentine dissolves it into a viscid glue, which when taken between the finger and thumb, pressed together, and then separated, shows numberless minute and separated threads. The foregoing chemical tests correspond exactly with the established results of gutta percha. It becomes plastic in hot water, and has been moulded into cups and vessels. It will unite with the true gutta percha. The mudder also produces an excellent fibre, useful in the place of hemp and flax. An acre of cultivation of it would produce a large quantity of both fibre and juice. The poorest land suffices for its growth, and no doubt if well cultivated, there would be a large yield of juice, and a finer fibre. A nearly similar substance is procurable from the juice of the *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, only when it hardens after boiling it becomes brittle. The subject is most important; and, if common hedge plants like the foregoing can yield a product so valuable, the demand for which is so certain quickly to outrun supply, a material addition will have been made to the productive resources of the country.—*Journal of the Society of Arts*.

A CLEAN SHIRT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Those of my readers who have clean shirts, &c., three times weekly, nicely aired and ready for use at their beds' heads, may hardly know many of the difficulties in the way of cleanliness which the very poor have to encounter. One poor lad upon my district, destitute of a home, lodging at a threepenny lodging-house when he could obtain the threepence, and in carts, stables, or on staircases when he could not, lately pleased me very much in the matter of cleanliness. He had only one shirt, but he managed to keep it clean; and I was in-

quiring how he contrived to effect this difficult achievement. "Why, you see, sir," said he, "I goes to some bye-place, and there I whips off my shirt. Well, then I runs to a blind alley up Whitecross-street, where some waste hot water runs from some works through a pipe in the wall; there I washes my shirt. Well, then I runs to the lime-kilns the other side of Blackfriars-bridge; there I dries my shirt and puts it on. A clean shirt for me (added he), it makes a feller feel so comfortable—I can't abear no filth."—*Vanderkiste's Mission to the Dens of London*.

ONE OF HAYDON'S TYPES.—I can to this day recollect a poor creature who saw her son dashed to pieces by a horse, near Temple-bar. Nothing could exceed her dreadful suffering. Her nose and cheeks became a settled purple, a burning tear fixed, without dropping, in her lid, her livid lips shook with agony, while she screamed and groaned with agitated hoarseness on her dear boy. I was passing an hour afterwards; I heard her dreadful screams, which had now become incessant, till they died away from exhaustion into convulsive sighs. My heart beats at the recollection. I put her expression into the mother of Solomon.—*Life of Haydon*.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Milton's Poetical Works. Vols. 1 and 2.	James Nichol.
Thomson's Poetical Works.	James Nichol.
The Minor Critics Arraigned; or, Reviewers Reviewed.	W. E. Painter.
The Christian Conflict.	W. E. Painter.
Phases of Tractarianism.	W. E. Painter.
Puritan Pearls.	Ward & Co.
Interpretation of the Apocalypse.	Longman & Co.
Pope's Works.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
Life in the Caucasus.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
Universal Library. Parts 18 and 19.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
London City Tales.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
Three Tales.	Clarke, Beaton, & Co.

#### Facts and Fancies.

Who was the greatest "penny-a-liner?" The man that suggested the Parliamentary trains.—*Diogenes*.

CONUNDRUM FOR CONTRIBUTORS.—When are writers like cattle? When they are absolutely driven to the pen.—*Diogenes*.

MOTTO FOR SPIRIT-RAPPERS.—"There's a Medium in everything."—*Diogenes*.

WRETCHED!—The Sultan may "lead a life of jollity;" but his minister for foreign affairs is *Redschid*.—*Punch*.

A MISTAKE IN ALL THE MAPS.—Whatever geographers may say, in order that the combined fleets may enter the Dardanelles, they must get out of the Pacific.—*Punch*.

"Why," asked a correspondent of the *Baltimore Clipper*, "should death and marriage notices be paid for?" To which the *Clipper* replies—"For the best reasons; one is an advertisement of copartnership, and the other is a notice of dissolution."

EXTREMELY PARTICULAR.—We know a stupid old teetotaler, who is so true to his principles he won't even mix in society!—*Punch*.

Dr. Tinsley, the English practitioner in Cuba, has discovered that vaccine virus, after passing through a negro's system, is valueless for the white race.

"My German friend, how long have you been married?" "Vel, dat is a ting I seldom don't like to tauk about, but ven I does, it seems to be so long as it never vas."

GOOD ADVICE.—"What is the best attitude for self-defence?" said a pupil to a well-known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the significant reply.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?—A young buck of the soaplock order, who wore an unshaven face, because, as he said, it "looked foreign," lately accosted a Yankee as follows:—"I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an Etalyean—now, what do you think I am?" "I think you are a darned fool!" replied Jonathan.

LEICESTERSHIRE CUSTOM.—A custom exists in the town of Leicester of rather a singular nature. The first time a new-born child pays visits, it is presented with an egg, a pound of salt, and a bundle of matches.—*Notes and Queries*.

On the eve of one of the Queen's visits to the Chobham camp, the demand for roadsters so far exceeded the supply that the aged ostler at an hotel at Chertsey observed, in accents of reproach: "Blest if I don't think that people fancies post-orses grows on happle-trees!"

A correspondent of the *Lancet* states that a woman, after undergoing a successful operation at the Free Hospital, was enabled to resume her usual avocation, which, she said, was that of "selecting the leaf stalks of the birch, which she disposed of to two well-known old established tea marts."

During a siege a water-carrier was crying his water through the town—"Six sous a gallon! Six sous a gallon!" By-and-bye a bombshell carried off one of his barrels; whereupon, without moving a muscle of his face, he continued, "Twelve sous a gallon! Twelve sous a gallon!"—*Chamfortiana*.

RATHER PROFANE.—When Lord Brougham, in his younger days, stood for Westmoreland, forty clergymen, in the interest of Lord Lowther, were arrayed against him on the hustings. Glancing at them with his fiery eye in the course of his speech, he wickedly quoted the Psalmist, "The Lord gave the word, and great was the company of the preachers."

The following cutting letter (we disclaim the pun) has been addressed to one of the metropolitan magistrates in reference to a case which occurred a few days since:—"Sir—Will you kindly transfer the enclosed half-sovereign to the woman Mahoney, whose cruel but too common case appeared in this morning's paper."



You and I, sir, must work together before anything efficient will be done. I can't see why the delicate organization of James Mahoney should be so tenderly regarded, considering the sort of offences for which I am elsewhere constantly brought into play.—Your obedient servant,  
CAT O'-NINE TAILS."

The manager of a northern railway excursion last week, held out in his placards and bills the following attraction:—"This being the first time he (Mr. Cook) has had the honour of conducting a party of excursionists *à la* Gretna Green, he pledges (!) himself, that if any demand is made by ladies and gentlemen of the party for the services of Mr. Linton or Mr. Murray (the 'Gretna parsons'), the special train shall be detained to enable them to terminate 'single blessedness.' Indeed, under any circumstances, he proposes to give half an hour at Gretna Green."

**A PARADISE OF A PRINTING OFFICE.**—The Boston *Olive Branch*, on which females are employed as compositors, says—"Our rooms are well carpeted, and the girls do not come till nine or ten o'clock in the morning, retiring in good season, seldom making even seven or eight hours a day. Smart compositors can in that time earn from six to eight dollars a week. We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ. Added to this, one desk has been occupied by a female editor as our assistant, at a salary of 900 dollars. She has spent seven hours a day, in the office, for five days in the week. We generally have in our office an organ and a piano-forte, and we have music at the meal hours, when the ladies feel to like playing."

A painful story of some carrier-pigeons is told in an Antwerp newspaper. The editor of a journal, published in that city, sent a reporter to Brussels for the king's speech, and with him a couple of carrier-pigeons, to take back the document. At Brussels, he gave the pigeons in charge to a waiter, and called for breakfast. He was kept waiting for some time, but a very delicate fricassee atoned for the delay. After breakfast, he paid his bill, and called for his carrier-pigeons. "Pigeons!" exclaimed the waiter, "why, you have eaten them!"

"Now Miss Summerson," says Mr. Bucket, in "Blank House" this month, apropos of Mr. Skimpole, "I'll give you a piece of advice that your husband will find useful when you are happily married, and have got a family about you. Whenever a person says to you that they are as innocent as can be in all concerning money, look well after your own money, for they are dead certain to collar it if they can. Whenever a person proclaims to you, 'In worldly matters I'm a child,' you consider that that person is only a crying off from being held accountable, and that you have got that person's number, and it's Number One."

The ladies who visit tamed Kafirs, Aztecs, &c., are advised not too put too point-blank questions, for the Aborigines have not the art of using language to disguise their thoughts. A lady of a certain age, lately observing one of these dusky children noticing herself and young friend, and gabbling something laughingly to one of his fellows, eagerly asked the interpreter what he was saying. The savage, on being interrogated, deliberately tipped some snuff from a cayenne-pepper spoon into his nostril, and translated his speech from Kafir tongue: "I would give four cows for the young woman, and three for the old one."

An incident in the procession at the opening of the New York Crystal Palace, occasioned a good deal of amusement. When General Pierce had got as far up as the head of Wall-street, his horse became restive, and came in collision with the animal rode by General Sandford. As the President was riding with his hat in hand, the hat received the brunt of the shock, and suffered severely, being badly stove in and indented. The General was too much engaged to notice the catastrophe, and soon put on the hat in its unfortunate condition, and retained it in its place, exciting roars of laughter among the boys.

**BURNS' APRON AND MALLET.**—These interesting relics of Scotland's greatest bard were lately, on occasion of laying the foundation stone of Dumfries Workhouse, exposed to the view of thousands of the admirers of the poet. These interesting relics were worn and carried by Mr. James Gillespie, architect, Dumfries, to whom they were kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. Thorburn of Ryedale, in whose possession they have been for a considerable time. The apron was last worn by the poet on the 14th of April, 1796, at a meeting of the St. Andrew's Lodge, about three months before his death. It is of sheepskin, in a very frail condition, but has at a recent period been lined with a fresh skin, to keep it entire; at the top there is a blue silk fringe, rather faded; the compass and square being also wrought in silk and gold. The mallet is in excellent preservation, the gold upon its circles being quite bright.

**THE LATE MR. SCHWABE**, of Manchester, whose death took place quite unexpectedly in Anglesea, last week, has received the honours of a funeral of almost public character. The mayors of Manchester and Salford, and deputations from the Manchester School of Design, Royal Institution, Athenæum, and other public institutions, were present, and a line of more than forty private carriages formed part of the cortège. Mr. Schwabe was a native of Oldenburg, where he was born at the commencement of the century, but removed to Glasgow soon after the close of the war, and in 1832 became a resident of Manchester. As a manufacturer and merchant he was eminently successful, and acquired considerable wealth, a liberal portion of which he devoted to aiding the charities and other institutions of the city. He was, amongst other great movements, a liberal contributor to the funds of the Anti-corn-law League, and subsequently to the Great Exhibition in London. After the free-trade movement had been crowned with success, he accompanied Mr. Cobden, M.P., on his continental tour.

**A PARISH IN KING'S COUNTY.**—As the Rev. Mr. Turpin, vicar of Clara, was entering his study with a lighted candle the other night, a bullet glanced at his accustomed seat and entered the shutters. The vicar's predecessor was fired at twelve years ago. Mr. Turpin is of a gentle and unoffending disposition; and had but recently been appointed to Clara.

## BIRTH.

August 4, at 25, Moore-street, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE S. INGRAM, of a son.

August 4, at 56, High-street, St. John's-wood, Mrs. GEORGE SALMON, of a daughter.

August 4, at the Vale, Ramsgate, Mrs. G. H. JAMESON, of a daughter.

August 5, at 43, Euston-square, the wife of the Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., of a daughter.

August 5, at her residence, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, the wife of Mr. JOHN SANGSTER, of a daughter.

August 9, at 15, Hill-street, Peckham, the wife of Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

August 2, at the Independent Chapel, Corsham, Wilts, by the Rev. Jacob Jones, of Melksham, JOSIAH PRITCHARD, Esq., Loughborough, Leicestershire, to ANNE, daughter of Mr. J. PHELPS, of Lacock.

August 4, at the Old Gravel-pit Meeting, Hackney, THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., of Kentish Town, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the Rev. A. REED, D.D., of Cambridge-heath, Hackney.

August 4, at the Independent Chapel, Atherstone, by the Rev. Robert Massie, Mr. JOHN CHILTON, to Miss ELIZABETH HEWITT, both of Atherstone.

August 4, at Clapton Chapel, by the Rev. George McDonald, A.M., brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. J. H. GODWIN, of St. John's-wood, to CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of J. POWELL, Esq., of the Limes, Upper Clapton.

August 4, at All Saint's Church, Marylebone, the Lord HOBART, to MARY CATHERINE, daughter of Bishop CARR (late of Bombay), by whom the ceremony was performed.

August 4, at the Independent Chapel, Burton, Over, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, Mr. JAMES HORTON, draper, Leicester, to ANNE, only daughter of Mr. J. ORWIN, gentleman, of the above place.

August 9, at Ether-street Chapel, Kennington, by the Rev. W. Leask, Mr. WILLIAM PACKHAM, of Holborn, to Miss ELIZA HATTOVEY, of Kennington.

## DEATHS.

July 26, the Rev. DANIEL CARTIS, for 17 years pastor of the Baptist Church, Homerton-row, Homerton.

August 1, at Lower Edmonton, SARAH, widow of the late R. WILKINSON, of Peckham, in her 97th year.

August 2, at his father's house, Pottsgrove, Mr. THOMAS PAXTON, the son of Thomas Paxton, Esq., and nephew of Sir Joseph Paxton, in the 21st year of his age.

August 5, after a lingering illness, at Torpoint, Cornwall, Mr. J. ALMOND DOWN, father of Mrs D. E. Ford, of Manchester, aged 72.

August 7, at his residence, West Brixton, WILLIAM CARLILE, Esq., of Bow-lane, London, aged 66. The deceased was for nearly twenty years dean of the Congregational Church at Camberwell, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Burnet.

**THE CONDEMNED CONVICTS.**—Caroline Sherwood, the young woman sentenced to be executed at Lewes, has been reprieved. Two memorials were forwarded to the Home Secretary a few days ago, and on Thursday the following reply was received:—

Whitehall, August 3, 1853.

SIR,—Viscount Palmerston having carefully considered your application in behalf of Caroline Sherwood, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that under all the circumstances he has felt warranted in advising her Majesty to commute the prisoner's sentence into transportation for life.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. WADDINGTON.

John T. Auckland, Esq., solicitor, Lewes.

A similar commutation of punishment has also taken place in the case of Jane Chenworth, convicted at the recent assizes at Bodmin of drowning a child entrusted to her by its mother, under pretence of having occasion to leave it for a short time to make some purchases, but with the intention, as subsequent events proved, of deserting it.—Ann Marshall, who with two other persons was convicted at the last High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh of throwing a man out of the window of a brothel, whereby he was killed on the spot, has also been reprieved by her Majesty, but the law has been left to take its course upon her accomplices, Hans Macfarlane and Helen Blackwood.

**MUNICIPAL REFORM MOVEMENT.**—The first public meeting of a "City of London Municipal Reform Association" was held on Wednesday, in Farringdon Hall, Snow-hill. The business proceedings consisted of the appointment of a committee of management and the nomination of officers. Mr. J. Weightman occupied the chair, and Mr. Acland was the chief speaker.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The reported prospect of the Eastern dispute being speedily arranged, caused considerable improvement in the English Funds yesterday, and Consols were quoted at 98 to 98½, but doubts have been entertained of the truth of the rumour of an early settlement, and the Funds opened this morning at 97½. It appears to be the prevalent impression to-day, that the Eastern question will require protracted negotiation before a satisfactory solution can be arrived at; the apprehensions of war are, however, materially diminished.

Consols have been operated in to a limited extent between 97½ and 98. New 3½ per Cents. 101½, 101½. Bank Stock is at 228. India Stock at 257½. India Bonds, 21s. pm. Exchequer Bills unaltered, 2 dis. to 1 pm.

Money is in great demand, owing to the extended business of the country, and few transactions take place below the Bank of England minimum of 3½ per cent.

Considerable quantities of gold are again being despatched to the Continent this week. The drain appears to be owing, in a considerable measure, to the demand for foreign grain, and to apprehensions of deficient crops here. Should our harvest prove favourable, the efflux of the precious metal would probably be checked.

The "Sydney" steamer has taken out for Australia £5,000 in specie on freight, and a full cargo.

The Railway Share Market was firm at the opening, but some few descriptions of French and Foreign Shares

gave way a little in price. The following are the opening prices this morning of the principal shares, which are quoted per share, except in the cases of the Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North Western, and Midland, which are quoted per cent.:—Aberdeen, 13 13½; Ambergate, 5½ 5½; Caledonian, 34 34½; Eastern Counties, 12½ 12½; Great Northern, 21½ 21½; Great Western, 89 89½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77½ 77½; Leeds Northern, 15 15½; London and Blackwall, 8½ 8½; London and Brighton, 51½ 51½; London and North Western, 115½ to 115½; London and South Western, 44½ 45; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, 28½ 29; North Staffordshire, 4½ 4½ discount; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25½ 25½; South Eastern, 21½ 21½; York Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½ 17½; York and North Midland, 30 30½; Northern of France, 35½ 36; Paris and Lyons, 18½ 18½; Paris and Strasbourg, 37½ 38½.

Australian Agricultural Company, 32 34; British American Land, 64 67; N. B. Australian Land par ½ prem.; South Australian Land, 37 39; Van Diemen's Land, 16 17; Bank of Australasia, 81 83; Chartered of India, Australia, &c., ½ ½ prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian, par ½ prem.; London Chartered of Australia, 2 2½ prem.; Royal Australian Banking Company, ½ dis. par; Bank of South Australia, 44 46; Union of Australia, 71 73 ex. div.; ditto New, 8 8½ ex. div.; Peel River, 1½ 1½ prem.; Scottish Australian, 1½ 2½ prem.

Monday next has been fixed as settling day on the Stock Exchange for the Peninsular Mining Company, Le Mineur Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Port Hunter and Moreton Bay Coal Mining Company. These companies are not, however, to be marked in the official list. The committee have permitted the following to be quoted:—Matanza and Sabilla Railway Company's Bonds; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking Junction Railway Company.

The directors of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, in their half-yearly report, recommend a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on the 5th September, leaving a small balance of a few pounds.

At the meeting of the Crystal Palace Company yesterday, it was stated that £440,550 had been expended, and the balance in hand was £61,945. The building was progressing favourably. The shares this morning were quoted firmer at 1 13-16 to 1 15-16 prem., and at 1½ 1½ prem. for the new shares.

The following were the opening prices of the principal mining shares:—Agua Fria, ½ 1½ prem. Anglo-Californian, ½ ½ prem. Colonial Gold, ½ 1 prem. Port Phillip, ½ ½ dis. Nouveau Monde, ½ ½ prem. Great Nugget vein, ¾ ¾ prem. Peel River Land, 1½ 1½ prem.

## PROVINCIAL SHARE MARKETS.

**LIVERPOOL.**—The following are the quotations this day:—Caledonian, 34; Eastern Counties, 12½; East Lancashire, 18½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77; London and North Western Stock, 115½; do. New Eighths, ½ prem.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29; Midland Stock, 71½; York and North Midland, 29½.

**MANCHESTER.**—Business has not been very large to-day, but prices were firm and somewhat higher. The sales were:—Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction, 8 dis.; do. Chester and Birkenhead, £20 Shares, 3½; East Lancashire Preference Quarters, min. 6 per cent, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, 28½ ½; Midland Railway Consols, 71½; South Eastern, 21½ ½; York and North Midland, 29½; Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, 9½ prem.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—The report from London that the Russian affair was said to be settled, and that shares had risen 2½ per cent., caused sellers to hold back, and prevented business here to-day. The only transaction marked was a local sale of Church of England Cemetery at 3½; London and North Western, Shrewsbury and Birmingham, and other stocks were in demand.

**BRISTOL.**—The market to-day was very much better in consequence of the telegraphic communications as to the probable pacific termination of the Russian question. Great Westerns were done at 89½; Midland Stock, 71½; York and North Midland, 60; Bristol and Exeter, 103; Stock is, however, very scarce for delivery.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98
Cons. for Acct.	97½	97½	97½	96½	—	—
3 per Cent. Red.	97½	97½	98	97½	98½	98½
New 3½ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities ..	101½	101½	100½	100	101½	—
India Stock ..	—	258 6½	255	258½	259	257½
Bank Stock ..	—	227½	228½	7½	—	228
Exchq. Bills ..	3 dis.	3 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 pm.	—
India Bonds ..	20 pm.	24 pm.	—	25	—	21 pm.
Long Annuity ..	5½	5 11-16	5 15-16	5½	—	—

## The Gazette.

Friday, Aug. 5, 1853.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1853.



## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£31,322,800	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	17,303,646
		Silver Bullion.....	19,154
£31,322,800		£31,322,800	

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.	14,553,000	Government Securities — (including	
Rest .....	3,248,703	Dead Weight Annuity) .....	13,537,333
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts.) ..	2,175,265	Other Securities.....	12,466,213
Other Deposits .....	12,753,038	Notes .....	7,970,510
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,458,357	Gold and Silver Coin	416,307
£34,190,363		£34,190,363	

Dated the 4th day of August, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Staffordshire.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

LA'NG, CHARLES PARKINSON BENJAMIN, London and Dominica, master mariner, August 2.

GILL, WILLIAM, Manchester, fustian manufacturer, August 2.

## BANKRUPTS.

CORBETT, WILLIAM FLETCHER, Worcester, linen draper, August 17, September 15: solicitors Mr. Bolton, Dudley; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

DAGNALL, FRANCIS ISABELLA, and FAIRCLOUGH, JONATHAN WALSH, Liverpool, wholesale comb manufacturers, August 22, September 12: solicitor, Mr. Booker, Liverpool.

DARK, THOMAS, Bristol and Exeter, contractor, August 18, September 19: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Savory and Co., Bristol.

POTTS, CHRISTOPHER THOMAS, Sunderland, ship owner, August 10, September 15: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Messrs. Young and Co., Sunderland.

RAVE, FRANCIS, and MORTIMER, GEORGE WILLIAM, Bury, Lancashire, silk dyers, August 17, September 7: solicitor, Mr. Dearden, Manchester.

TELLING, WILLIAM, Fairford, Gloucestershire, baker, August 17, September 14: solicitors, Mr. Fowler, Cirencester; and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

WHITE, HENRY JAMES, Waterloo-road, straw-bonnet dealer, August 20, September 10: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry, City.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

ALEXANDER, ROBERT, Glasgow, merchant, August 11, and September 1.

## DIVIDENDS.

Albert Milsted, Swansea and Cardiff, Glamorganshire, furrier, first div. of 1s. 2d. at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, November 1, and any subsequent Wednesday—Edmund Plummer, Diss, Norfolk, butcher, first div. of 2s. 5d. at Mr. Whitmore's Basinghall-street, November 1, and any subsequent Wednesday—William Colk, North Walsham, Norfolk, wine merchant, first div. of 2s. 11d. at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, November 1, and any subsequent Wednesday—George Courthorpe, Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, coal merchant, first div. of 2d. at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, November 1, and any subsequent Wednesday—Edward Dickinson, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, wine merchant, final div. of 8d. at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham, October 13, and every alternate Thursday—Abel Walford Bellairs, Stamford, Lincolnshire, and James Bellairs, Derby, bankers, final div. of 4d. at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham, October 13, and every alternate Thursday—William Tanner, Alcester, Warwickshire, draper, first div. of 2s. 7½d. at Mr. Bittleston's, October 13, and every alternate Thursday—George Edwin James, Brierly-hill, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, draper, first div. of 3s. at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham, October 13, and any subsequent Thursday—Charles Lucas, Hayfield and Manchester, calico printer, first div. of 3s. 9½d. at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, October 1, and any subsequent Tuesday—Richard Wilkinson, Hayfield and Manchester, calico printer, first div. of 9s. 6d. at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, October 1, and any subsequent Tuesday—Thomas Luke, New Accrington, Lancashire, grocer, second div. of 2s. 2d. at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, October 1, and any subsequent Tuesday—Jonathan Waddington, jun., Wigan, Lancashire, draper, first div. of 10s. 4d. at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, October 1, and any subsequent Tuesday—Samuel Padgett, Preston, Lancashire, draper, second div. of 5½d. at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, October 1, and any subsequent Tuesday—John Wilkinson, Brymbo, iron master, sixth div. of 1s. 4d. at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool, October 3, and any subsequent Monday.

Tuesday, August 9.

## BANKRUPTS.

BOOT, SAMUEL PEACE, Birmingham, stationer, August 25 and September 20: solicitors, Mr. Sutton, Birmingham, and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

MOUNTAIN, HENRY, Piccadilly, and Gunter's-grove, Brompton, draper, August 21 and September 20: solicitors, Messrs. Davidson and Bradbury, Basinghall-street.

PIGGIN, JOSEPH, and PIGGIN, FREDERICK, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, shoe manufacturers, August 20 and September 15: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

RAINFORD, WILLIAM, Liverpool, upholsterer, August 21 and September 19: solicitors, Messrs. Stockley and Thompson, Liverpool.

WHITE, HENRY JAMES, Waterloo-road, straw bonnet dealer, August 13 and September 10: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MACANDREW, DONALD, Mains of Newhall, Cromartyshire, commission merchant, August 15 and September 8.

BLACK, MARJORY, Lawgrove, near Perth, deceased, August 16 and September 8.

## DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Pearce, and William Thackray, Sunderland, Durham, timber merchants, div. of 1s. 0½d. to those creditors who proved their debts since December 17 (being in part of two former dividends amounting to 2s. 9d.), any Saturday subsequent to October 4, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Charles Bertram and William Parkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, div. of 2d. to those creditors who proved their debts on, and subsequent to, October 26, 1848 (being in part of the first div. of 1s.), August 9, or any Saturday subsequent to October 4, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, August 8.

The supply of Wheat from our neighbouring counties was very large this morning; and during the past week a considerable quantity of Foreign from various ports has arrived. The weather being very fine and favourable for harvest, which has commenced in our vicinity, English Wheat was difficult to sell at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per qr. on last Monday's prices: for Foreign there was so little inquiry that it is difficult to give accurate quotations, but a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices would no doubt have been accepted. Flour slow sale, and 6d. to 1s. per

barrel cheaper. Barley, Beans, and Peas, without material alteration. The arrivals of Oats were considerable, both British and Foreign, and prices 6d. to 1s. per qr. lower; but at this reduction there was a tolerably fair sale. Linseed Cakes firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 46 to 56		Dantz mixed 54 to 58	
Ditto (old) .....	—	Do. high mixed 60 to 62	
Ditto White 52 to 60		Pomeranian, Red 50 to 56	
Lincoln, Norfolk, & Yorkshire Red 46 to 52		Uckermark 52 to 54	
Northumberland, and Scotch, White 50 to 52		Rostock and Mecklenburgh 54 to 56	
Rye .....	30 to 32	Danish red 48 to 52	
Barley grinding and distilling 28 to 30		Ditto, White 52 to 54	
Do. extra malting 32 to 33		Holstein 52 to 54	
Scotch .....	26 to 32	East Friesland 46 to 50	
Malt, Ordinary .....	—	Belgian and French red 48 to 52	
Pale .....	54 to 60	Ditto, White 50 to 54	
Peas, Grey .....	38 to 40	Italian Red 48 to 52	
Maple .....	40 to 42	Ditto, White 54 to 56	
White .....	40 to 42	Archangel and Riga 44 to 46	
Boilers (new) 44 to 46		Polish Odessa 41 to 48	
Beans, Large .....	36 to 38	Marianopoli & Berdianski 46 to 52	
Tick .....	36 to 38	Taganrog (hard) 42 to 44	
Harrow (new) 36 to 38		Egyptian 38 to 42	
Do. (old) .....	40 to 42	American U.S. red 47 to 52	
Pigeon (old) 40 to 42		Ditto, White 50 to 54	
Oats—		Gettlessee 56 to 60	
Line and York feed 19 to 22		Rye (n.n.inal) 28 to 32	
Do. Poland & Pot. 22 to 23		Barley—	
Berwick & Scotch 22 to 24		Danish .....	25 to 27
Scotch feed 21 to 23		Saai .....	27 to 29
Irish feed and black 20 to 21		East Friesland 23 to 24	
Ditto, Potato 22 to 24		Egyptian 20 to 22	
Linseed .....	50 to 54	Danube 21 to 23	
Rapeseed, Essex, £23 to £26 per last		Peas, White 38 to 40	
new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.		Boilers .....	40 to 42
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Beans, Horse (new) 36 to 38	
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		Pigeon .....	40 to 42
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.		Egyptian .....	32 to 33
Ship .....	35 to 38	Oats—	
Town .....	43 to 48	Swedish .....	20 to 21
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush		Petersburg & Riga 21 to 22	
		Flour—	
		U.S., per 196 lbs. 24 to 28	
		French, per 280 lbs. 33 to 42	

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 8.—Our reports from the plantations, though not uniformly favourable, upon the whole indicate an improvement in the growing bine. The duty has advanced to £155,000. Our market is scantily supplied, and the demand slow at the currency annexed. The imports of Hops into London last week were 24 bales from Rotterdam, 110 ditto from Antwerp, and 15 from Ostend.

Midland East Kents .....	130s. to 168s.
Weald of Kents .....	115s. to 135s.
Sussex pockets .....	105s. to 126s.

BREAD.—Prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; and Household do., 6d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 8.

The show of Foreign stock in to-day's market was extensive, but in very middling condition. The demand for it was less active, at about stationary prices. The arrivals of Beasts fresh up to-day from our own grazing districts were tolerably good as to number, but very deficient in quality. The attendance of buyers being numerous, the Beef trade ruled steady, at fully last Monday's prices. The general top figure for Beef was 4s. 4d., but a few very superior Scots realized 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 500 Scots and Shorthorns; from the northern grazing districts, 1709 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 240 horned and polled Scots. With Sheep we were tolerably well, but by no means extensively, supplied. The trade was decidedly firm, and prices were well supported in every instance. The best old Downs sold freely at 5s. per 8lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was tolerably good, moved off slowly at the currencies obtained on this day se'night, viz., 5s. to 6s. per 8lbs. The supply of Calves was but moderate, yet the Veal trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. Pigs were very dull, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. The imports of Foreign stock into London last week were moderately good. The total supply was 5,273 head, against 7,333 ditto at the corresponding period in 1852; 7,885 in 1851; 6,250 in 1850; 5,218 in 1849; 4,400 in 1848; and 7,564 in 1847.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior Beasts .....	3 0 3 4	Prime coarse Sheep 4 6 4 8	
Second quality do. 3 6 3 8		Prime South Down 4 10 5 0	
Prime large Oxen 3 10 4 0		Large coarse Calves 3 4 4 0	
Prime Scots, &c. 4 2 4 4		Prime small do. 4 2 4 8	
Inferior Sheep 3 6 3 10		Large Hogs 3 0 3 6	
Second quality do. 4 0 4 4		Neat small Porkers 3 8 4 0	
Lambs .....	5 0 6 0		

Suckling Calves, 21s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 20s. to 25s. each.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	1,142	15,900	544
Monday .....	4,832	29,700	3,100

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 8.—The supplies of each kind of Meat on offer in to-day's market were tolerably good, but in very middling condition. The general demand ruled steady, as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior Beef .....	2 8 to 3 0	Inferior Mutton ..	3 4 to 3 6
Middling do. 3 2 to 3 6		Middling do. 3 8 to 4 4	
Prime large do. 3 6 to 3 8		Prime do. 4 6 to 4 10	
Prime small do. 3 8 to 3 10		Veal .....	3 8 to 4 8
Large Pork .....	3 0 to 3 6	Small Pork .....	3 8 to 4 2
		Lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, August 8. Very large supplies of Potatoes, in excellent condition, are on sale in these markets. The demand for them is decidedly active, at from 3s. to 6s. per cwt. The accounts from various parts of the country state that the disease is extending itself.

PROVISIONS.—LONDON, MONDAY, August 8.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 11,400 firkins Butter, and 1,565 bales Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 12,240 casks Butter and 684 bales Bacon. In the Irish Butter market there was but a limited amount of business transacted last week. The advices from Ireland being very stiff, holders generally asked an advance, which the dealers were not prepared to give. The sales effected were, in some cases, 1s. to 2s. over our quotations of this day se'night. Foreign sold slowly, and best Dutch declined 4s. to 5s. per cwt. The Bacon Market ruled steady, and there was a fair sale for prime Waterford sizeable at 72s. landed, but all the arrivals not cleared off. Free on board sales were effected for three or four weeks' shipment, at 68s. to 69s. Hambro' meat sold freely at 68s. for prime sizeable. Hams were in limited request. Lard attracted rather more attention, at prices slightly in favour of the sellers.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, August 8.—Our trade opens very dull this day, at declining prices; and fresh Butter has receded 1s. to 2s. per doz. in the past fortnight.

Dorset, fine weekly .....	9s. to 10s. per cwt.
Ditto, middling .....	10s. to 9s. "
Devon .....	9s. to 9s. "

HAY, FRIDAY, August 5.—SMITHFIELD.—A steady demand

CUMBERLAND.—A full average supply, and a moderate demand. WHITECHAPEL.—Trade firm.

	At per load of 36 trusses.			
	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.	
Meadow Hay.....	85s. to 115s.	85s. to 117s.	85s. to 115s.	
Clover.....	92s. 120s.	92s. 120s.	92s. 120s.	
Straw.....	28s. 36s.	30s. 38s.	28s. 36s.	

SEEDS, MONDAY, August 8.—Several samples of new Rape, Caraway, and white Mustardseed were shown, of good quality. The former article sold at £27 to £28 per last. Caraway was offered at 40s. without exciting attention. Canaryseed was quite as dear as before.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, SATURDAY, August 6.—Vegetables are abundant, but some kinds of fruit are now becoming scarce. Peaches and Nectarines are insufficient for the demand; and good samples, in consequence, fetch better prices. English Grapes, however, are plentiful, and the sale for them is heavy. Importations from the Continent of Potatoes, Carrots, and Artichokes, are still kept up; and there are some good French Cherries and Apricots in the market. English Cherries are not quite so plentiful. Greengages and Orleans Plums, from the South of France, fetch 4s. per basket. There is, also, a large quantity of Foreign Pines in the market. Young Carrots and Turnips fetch from 1d. to 6d. per bunch. Green Peas are very good, at from 6d. to 1s. per quart shelled, and from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel sieve. Potatoes are becoming very much diseased. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Roses, Cyclamens, Mignonette, Pinks, and Carnations.

TALLOW, MONDAY, August 8.—Owing to the pacific news from Russia our market has become heavy to-day, and prices have had a downward tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 52s. 6d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 51s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 50s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 11d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.		1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
		Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day...		22646	25380	32511	41383	18258
Price of Y. C. to		39s. 3d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 9d.	38s. 6d.	52s. 6d.
Delivery last week		1207	272	1424	1308	1661
Do. from 1st June		11711	11493	13052	9345	13017
Arrived last week		149	1591	312	153	121
Do. from 1st June		8917	11249	9660	10100	8860
Price of Town...		40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	53s. 6d.

HIDES AND SKINS, SATURDAY, August 6.—The supplies of Hides and Skins on offer this week have been good, yet the general demand has ruled steady, and prices have had an upward tendency.

	s. d.	s. d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.....	0 2½ to 0 3	per lb
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.....	0 3 to 0 3½	"
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.....	0 3½ to 0 4	"
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.....	0 4 to 0 4½	"
Horse Hides .....	0 0 to 0 6	each
Calf Skins, light .....	1 0 to 3 0	"
Ditto full .....	5 6 to 0 0	"
Shearings .....	2 2 to 2 3	"
Lambs .....	2 3 to 3 10	"

COAL MARKET, MONDAY, August 8. Market firm, and without alteration from last day:—R. Hutton's, 17s. 6d.; Hutton's, 18s. 3d.; J. Hartlepool, 17s. 9d.; Kellie, 17s. 9d.; Braddy's, 17s. 6d.; Lambton's, 18s.; Eden, 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 18s.; Tanfield, 16s.; Languinon, 25s.—Fresh arrivals, 12; left from last day, 18; Total, 31.

METALS, LONDON, August 6.—British tin is in active request, and £4 per ton higher. East India parcels have produced more money. Tin plates active, at extreme quotations. Scotch pig iron is selling at 57s. 6d. Manufactured parcels go off steadily. Lead is very dull, and 10s. cheaper. Spelter steady at £21 7s. 6d. to £21 10s. No change in copper.

## CHICORY, LONDON, Saturday, August 6.

Although the supply of Chicory in the market is not so extensive, the demand for it is exceedingly heavy, and prices have again given way to some extent; York root being worth only from £10 to £10 10s. per ton.

Per ton.		£ s. d.	
Foreign root (d.p.) .....	£ s. d.	Roasted & ground .....	£ s. d.
Haringen .....	26 0 27 0	English .....	21 0 25 0
English root (free) .....	10 0 10 10	Foreign .....	35 10 40 0
Guernsey .....	10 0 10 10	Guernsey .....	31 0 33 0
York .....	10 0 10 10		

Duty on all Coffee and roasted Chicory imported, 3d. per lb.; on Chicory Root £21 per ton.

YORK CHICORY MARKET, August 6.—The Chicory question has been mooted in the House of Lords during the present week, but the discussion has not, as yet, had any material effect upon the market, which remains comparatively inactive. Some few transactions have been done, but prices are nominally the same as last week; at all events there has been no material variation.

## WOOL MARKET, LONDON, August 8.

Notwithstanding that the supply of English Wool on offer has somewhat increased since our last report, the demand for all kinds has improved, and a full average business is doing, at previous rates. Holders in general are very firm, as dealers hold comparatively light stocks. The imports of Wool into London last week were 8,244 bales—including 18 from Italy, 6 from Belgium, 415 from Germany, 5,404 from Port Phillip, 17s. 9d. from Sydney 437 from the Mauritius, 971 from Van Diemen's Land, 45 from Vancouver's Island, 165 from Galatz, 7-2 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 2 from Jamaica. The public sales are going off rather quietly. They are to end next Saturday.

## Current prices:—

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down Hoggings .....	1 4 to 1 6	
Half-bred ditto .....	1 3½ to 1 6	
Ewes, clothing .....	1 2 to 1 3	
Kent fleeces .....	1 1½ to 1 3	
Combing skins .....	1 1 to 1 4½	
Flannel wool .....	1 0 to 1 4½	
Blanket wool .....	0 8 to 1 0	
Leicester fleeces .....	1 2½ to 1 4	

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—SCOTCH.—There continues to be a fair demand for laid Highland Wool at late rates, also for White Highland. Cheviot and Cross are taken off freely at quotations on arrival. FOREIGN.—The public sales are progressing still most satisfactorily in London, more particularly for the very best sorts. The lower classes of Wool are reported to be going lower. There has, however, been a fair business doing here this week by private contract. Imports for the week, 2,566 bales.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—The market was fairly supplied, and prices firm at last week's rates. The sales have been estimated at 7,000 bales, comprising 5,000 Americans (exporters taking 1,500), 50 Fernams and Marenhams, 8½d.; 30 Egyptians, 6½d. to 10d.; 500 Surats, 3½d. to 4½d. (70 for export.)



4d. to 4d. per lb. over the rates at which the same descriptions of twist could have been bought last week. There has not been a large business, but a fair average is reported both on home and foreign account. In cloth, prices have not moved, but there has been an improvement of demand, the home trade having received an impulse from the favourable change in the weather. The inquiry from printers has been very good, and 32 inch (printing) jacquets, for Glasgow, have been in considerable request. The demand has extended to most kinds of fabrics, except 40-inch India shirtings, which are, perhaps, the least saleable things in the market.

#### PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, August 9.

**SUGAR.**—The market has opened with a steady appearance, and the prices of Friday last have been fully supported; 975 hds. of West India sold, including 100 Barbadoes, in public sale, 33s. to 34s.; 5,300 bags of Mauritius were offered; 4,000 sold at full prices, 31s. to 38s.; the remainder bought in at higher prices. 3,400 bags Bengal were also offered, and nearly all sold at last week's currency, Benares, 3s. to 40s.; grainy, 37s. 6d. to 42s. Two cargoes of foreign alfalfa sold by private contract. The refined market firm at last Friday's prices. Grocery lumps, 46s. to 48s.

**COFFEE.**—The public sales have been too large for the demand, and a small portion only found buyers; 240 casks plantation Ceylon offered, the bulk bought in; 500 bags native Ceylon were offered and bought in; 600 bales of Mocha were offered, and but a small portion found buyers, 64s. to 68s.

**TEA.**—The demand continues limited; prices are unaltered. **RICE.**—This article has a dull appearance; 0 bags Bengal offered, for which there did not appear to be buyers at previous rates, and they were bought in at 12s.

**COCHINEAL.**—150 bags were brought forward in public sale; about one-third bought in; the remainder sold at full prices; Honduras, black, 5s. 6d.; silver, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; Mexican, black, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 5d.; Tenerife, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.

**COTTON.**—00 bales sold at yesterday's prices.

**SPRITS.**—Rum and brandy continue steady in prices. **TALLOW.**—The Russian question has caused a further decline, and it is quoted 1s. 3d. on the spot, 51s. the last three months. In other articles no material alteration.

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ATTENDANCE AND VOTES

OF MEMBERS FOR MIDDLESEX, SOUTH ESSEX, WEST KENT,  
EAST SURREY, &c.

FOR THE WEEK, INCLUDING MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 25.

(From the Register kept by the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, 41, Charing-cross, London.)

Explanation.—For, f; against, a; absent, ..

Date, July.	No. of Division Paper.	
21	203	Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill—Preventing Landlord or his Successor from impeaching declaration of Tenant of due compliance with the Act, after such Tenant's death.
21	204	India Bill—Empowering Board of Commissioners for India to appoint any Advocate-General of the said Company.
21	205	For continuing Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill.
22	206	Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill—Evicted Tenant, whose default of payment of rent was not wilful to claim compensation.
22	207	Clause 14, Amendment—Tenant may claim compensation any time before the expiration of 10 years from date of improvements made by him.
22	208	Same clause, Amendment—Compensation not exceeding 4 years' yearly rental value.
22	209	That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill.
22	210	Compensating evicted Tenant for Improvements shall be the first charge thereon.
22	211	India Bill—Appointments at Halleybury, half by competition and half by nomination.
25	212	New clause giving power to Secret Committee to check certain Acts of the Board of Control.
25	213	Extending the Electoral privilege to persons possessing £500 stock.
25	214	Qualified Natives to be employed.
25	215	Proceeding with Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill.
25	216	Retaining Penny Stamp on Newspapers, and reducing the duty on Supplements to One Halfpenny—each of specified sizes.
25	217	Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill—New clause: Second Tolls not payable at any Gate within two miles of previous Gate.

No. of House of Commons' Division Paper, and Reference No.	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	Absent.	Present.
Lord R. Grosvenor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
R. B. Osborne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
J. Masterman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Lord J. Russell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
B. Rothschild	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0
Sir J. Duke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0
Sir J. V. Shelley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0
Sir De L. Evans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0
Lord D. Stuart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
Sir B. Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Alderman Challis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7
T. S. Duncombe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	0
Sir W. Clay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2
C. S. Butler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
T. W. Bramston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0
Sir W. Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0
(Two vacancies.)																	
Sir E. Filmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0
W. M. Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2
Vernon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
P. Holt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
M. Chambers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0
J. Whatman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0
William Lee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
Hon. F. Villiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0
Sir T. H. Maddock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
T. Alcock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0
Hon. L. King	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
W. A. Wilkinson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
W. Williams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
T. S. Cocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
Sir W. Molesworth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
Apsley Pellatt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11

\* In consequence of the large number of divisions, the remainder are postponed till next week.

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"Though it be with few words, it is with satisfaction and earnest conviction, that we welcome the opportune translation of this work of Hengstenberg's. The ripe judgment and piety, the incomparable learning and evangelical theology of this great German, have now become so generally known amongst the orthodox of this country, and his reputation is so deservedly high, that all remark on the qualities of the man and the value of the productions of his pen is wholly unnecessary. Hengstenberg is not a lover of the 'continental Sabbath'—he desires to see an observance of the Lord's-day greatly more serious than that of his own country—and greatly more spiritual than the formal shop-shutting and church-and-chapel-going of England. He has published this small work in aid of a rational and sincere 'keeping holy' of the day of rest. . . . We hope for this book, full as it is of valuable criticisms, just thoughts, and excellent suggestions, a very large circulation, and a powerful influence in modifying and correcting prevailing views, and in assisting a religious, not superstitious, a spiritual, not formal use and observance of the ever-welcome and precious 'pearl of days.'"—*Non-conformist*.

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